**FBIS** **DAILY REPORT**

# MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

## 1 APRIL 1987

### DRA-Pakistan

DRA authorities announced that the aircraft shot down by Pakistani F-16's on 30 March was an Afghan passenger plane with 40 persons on board, Kabul radio reported. Pakistani aircraft intercepted the Afghan plane, which was on a regular flight from Kabul to Khowst, forced it to change course, and then shot it down, the radio claimed. The Afghan Foreign Ministry summoned the Pakistani chargé, lodged a "strong" protest, and "seriously cautioned" him that such acts will have "grave and dangerous consequences," the radio added.

### Israel and the Soviet Union

Israel is no longer insisting that an Israeli delegation visit Moscow at the same time as a Soviet consular survey delegation arrives in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem radio reported, noting that Israeli leaders have agreed to allow the USSR to send its delegation before the reciprocal Israeli visit to the USSR. The Soviet Union has asked to send the delegation around the middle of April, the radio disclosed. Jerusalem television outlined a "possible scenario" in which the Soviet delegation's visit would be followed by a meeting between the Israeli and Soviet foreign ministers and by diplomatic contacts on the international conference issue.

Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres had earlier told Jerusalem television that there is a "slight thaw" and a "process of change" in Israeli-Soviet relations, though he warned that progress "will not be as fast or dramatic as we may wish." Peres also welcomed the apparent change in the Soviet Union's policy toward its Jewish citizens. In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that if the USSR does indeed change its policy on Jewish emigration, this will have "very great importance for Israel's status in the world and for the immigration of Jews to Eretz Yisra'el."

### Lebanon

*Hostages* — The Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine (IJLP) announced that it is interrogating its four hostages and will punish them if the U.S. Administration and Israel do not respond to solving their problem, Beirut radio reported. The IJLP statement, which was delivered to Beirut's *Al-Nahar*, warned that U.S. hostage Alann Steen's health continues to deteriorate. It also reiterated the terrorist group's offer to exchange the four hostages for 400 Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli jails, AFP noted. Meanwhile, Shi'ite cleric Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah told wives of the IJLP's hostages that he will examine Steen's medical report before announcing the position of the Shari'ah in the case, the agency reported.

*Arrests* — Syrian Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an disclosed that security forces have arrested six people in connection with recent bomb attacks in West Beirut, according to Voice of National Resistance radio.

### Chad Conflict

Chadian forces took control of an "enemy garrison" northeast of Faya-Largeau 30 March, according to a military communique carried by Ndjamena radio. Thirty Libyans were taken prisoner and 15 T-55 tanks were among the weapons captured at Ouniangа, the communique noted. JANA subsequently denied any Libyan involvement in the fighting in Ounianga, asserting that there are no Libyan troops in the area.

Regarding the presence of Libyan troops in Sudan, a Chadian Foreign Ministry official said Libya is strengthening its troops there, Ndjamena radio reported. The Libyan forces are positioning themselves all along the Sudanese-Chadian border and are setting up people's committees in major towns in Sudan's Darfur region, the official said. In contrast, an official source cited by SUNA said Libyan troops in western Sudan had begun withdrawing and were now more than 150 km north of Al-Fashir, the capital of Darfur region.

### Egypt

The return of the Hercules C-130 and Chinook helicopter to Libya is contingent upon the return of three Egyptians being held in that country, President Husni Mubarak declared in remarks reported by Cairo radio 1 April. Egypt will not give back the aircraft flown in by Libyan defectors unless Libya hands back the three Egyptians or tells Egypt what it has done with them, Mubarak stated.

In another development, *Al-Ahram* denied "completely unfounded" reports that Egypt is airlifting weapons and ammunition to Sudan, adding that Sudan has not requested any new military assistance from Egypt.

### Iran-Iraq War

"Rangers" of Iran's Revolution Guards Corps staged an infiltration operation across the Shatt al-'Arab the night of 31 March, destroying Iraqi observation posts at Abu al-Khasib, south of Basra, Tehran radio announced. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA had earlier denied Iran's claim to have downed an Iraqi plane over the southern front that day.

Jordan's King Husayn concluded a brief visit to Baghdad 31 March, during which he held talks with President Saddam Husayn on the Arab situation and the Gulf war, Qatar's QNA revealed. Neither Jordanian nor Iraqi media were observed to report the visit.

FBIS

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## 26 PNC Members in Jordan Invited to Dialogue

*JN312027 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 30 Mar 87 p 1*

[Text] Amman — *Al-Bayan* — *Al-Bayan* has learned that 26 independent PNC members in Jordan have received invitations from PNC Speaker 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih to attend an important dialogue scheduled to be held in Tunis on 13 April. PNC sources in Amman said that any agreement on the PNC's 18th session agenda during that dialogue will open the door to convening the PNC session in Algiers on 20 April.

Among the prominent members who received invitations to attend the dialogue were lawyer Ibrahim Bakr, lawyer Yasir 'Amr, Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Haj Ahmad, Bahjat Abu Gharbiyah, Fa'iq Warrad, Ishaq al-Khatib, Dr As'a 'Abd al-Rahman, 'Abd al-Jawad Salih Isma'il, Alfred al-Tubasi, Dr Mustafa Milhim, 'Abd al-Rahman Abu Jibarah, Dawud al-Zir, Najib al-Ahmad, Ibrahim Qubba'ah, and Shaykh 'Ata al-Wahidi.

## 'Arafat Urges PRC To Help End Camps Siege

*JN310741 Manama WAKH in Arabic*
*0520 GMT 21 Mar 87*

[Text] Tunis, 30 Mar (WAKH) — PLO representative in Tunis Hakam Bal'awi met with the PRC ambassador in Tunis today. The *Palestinian News Agency*, WAFA, said that Bal'awi conveyed a verbal message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to the Chinese leadership on the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the pressing need for moves on the international level to bring aboutthe measures required for lifting the siege and guaranteeing that medical and food supplies reach the camps.

## 'Arafat Urges Kuwaiti Amir To Help End Siege

*JN311908 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic*
*1600 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has appealed to Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah of Kuwait, in his capacity as chairman of the Islamic summit, in the name of our sanctities and religion, to move to save our citizens in the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps who are facing starvation despite the presence of Syrian forces in Lebanon for more than a month. In his message Brother Abu 'Ammar warned of a catastrophe whose destructive effects will be more than dangerous. The message reads:

His Highness Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah of Kuwait, chairman of the Islamic summit, may God preserve him. Blessed greetings.

I write to you in your capacity as chairman of the Islamic summit in these hard times experienced by our camps and kinfolk in Beirut and Lebanon. They have been subjected to a continuous conspiracy of liquidation and annihilation for 6 months. Although 6 weeks have passed since the entry of Syrian forces into Beirut under the pretext of establishing security in West Beirut, these camps, particularly Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah, are still facing and suffering the most dangerous ordeal that can be experienced by children and women.

In addition to the Amal Movement gangs' aggression and siege of these camps, they are being subjected to a new siege by the Syrian forces that claim they have come to establish peace in West Beirut. They are taking part with these gangs in attacking, besieging, and starving our kinfolk, children, and women as part of a hellish, inhuman plan — a scheme to evict 500,000 Palestinians from Lebanon to facilitate the partitioning of Lebanon into sectarian cantons in preparation for balkanizing the entire region on spiteful sectarian bases.

I appeal to you, in the name of conscience, gallantry, humanity, and our sanctities and religion, and to our entire Islamic nation through you, to save your Palestinian sons who are today facing death, starvation, and disease in their camps, particularly in Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah in Beirut, They lack food, medicine, and even water, because of the lack of fuel to operate the motors for water wells.

I beseech you, by our sanctities and all that brings us together, and I beseech the Islamic nation to help end this tragedy and halt the war of annihilation and starvation against our children and women, so as not to be surprised by a catastrophe whose destructive effects will be more than dangerous. I hope to hear from you about what might reassure those children of our people and nation while they are facing this painful fate under the sight and hearing of our Arab and Islamic natio — children against whom this inhuman crime is being committeed with cold blood in broad daylight.

I am confident my appeal to Your Highness, your people, and the Arab and Islamic nation will receive the appropriate response. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. And do thou be patient, for the patience is but from God; nor grieve over them: and distress not thyself because of their plots. And (the unbelievers) plotted and planned, and God too planned, and the best of planners is God. [Koranic verses]

## PLO's Qaddumi Meets Bulgaria, CSSR Envoys

*JN311914 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic*
*1600 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, received separately in his office yesterday Bulgara's new ambassador in Tunis and the CSSR ambassador in Tunis.

Bulgaria's ambassador affirmed that he is officially authorized to deny strongly all rumors about any change in Bulgaria's stand on recognizing Israel and to deny any form of cooperation with it. He said these rumors are only attempts to distort Bulgaria's principled position that constantly supports the Palestinian people's rights and just struggle.

The two ambassadors affirmed their countries' positions in support of the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. They also extended two official invitations to Brother Abu al-Lutf from their foreign ministers to visit their countries when he deems appropriate. Abu al-Lutf thanked the two friendly ambassadors and promised to visit the two countries as soon as possible.

Brother Abu al-Lutf reviewed the latest developments in the Palestinian, Arab, and international arenas, particularly with regard to the situation of the Palestinian camps that are still being besieged and experiencing very hard circumstances after their water supplies were cut off. He also reviewed developments in the national Palestinian dialogue, in convening the PNC, and on an international conference on the Midle East.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Brother Abu Na'il, director of the socialist countries section in the Political Department.

### Fatah's Khalaf on Peace Conference, PNC, Libya

*JN301318 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Mar (QNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, who is currently visiting the UAE, has affirmed that convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East requires strong Arab solidarity, Egypt's return to the Arab fold without the Camp David policies so as to lead the Arab nation, the establishment of strong relations of friendship with all countries of the world to obtain support for peace efforts, and fighting to achieve this peace.

In a press conference held here at noon today, Abu Iyad said that the U.S.-Israeli intransigence currently prevents the convocation of the international conference called for by the Arabs and supported by the European, friendly, Islamic, and nonaligned countries. He said that calls for an international conference have become illusions in light of the current balance of power between the Arabs and the Israeli entity, which finds political and military support for its aggressive policy toward the Arab nation.

Abu Iyad affirmed that the international conference called for by the PLO is only a framework for a political move to back armed struggle, which will enable us to sit in the conference in a strong position and not in a begging position. This is because begging will not regain rights or usurped land. The organization insists on participating in any international conference on an equal footing with other parties or through a unified Arab delegation comprising all the parties whose names are known.

Abu Iyad said: Our acceptance of an international conference is aimed at rejecting direct negotiations and dealing positively with the Palestine question. Palestinians have gained further friends and support for self-determination from various countries, with the exception of the United States and Israel.

Abu Iyad said that the forthcoming PNC meetings in Algiers will consolidate the PLO's political and military action. He pointed out that dialogue among the Palestinian factions will begin in Tunisia and Algeria as of 13 April, preceding the convocation of the unionist PNC on 20 April.

In his press conference, Abu Iyad said that the Palestinian groups that will participate in the PNC meetings have agreed to abrogate the Amman Agreement, and that the abrogation formula will be drawn up during the dialogue meetings on 13 April and will be announced by the PNC.

Abu Iyad praised the Libyan stand on the Iraq-Iran war, saying that leader Al-Qadhdhafi is now against the continuation of this war and had presented an initiative to Iran to halt it, but Iran rejected it.

Abu Iyad said that the PLO is currently working to achieve reconciliation between Iraq and Libya and is benefiting from the Libyan change toward the war. He reaffirmed that the camps' siege continues and that the solution is in the hands of Syria, "with which we are trying to achieve reconciliation."

Concluding his press conference, Abu Iyad announced that the Soviet Union has rejected all Israeli attempts to restore diplomatic ties with it and allow Jewish emigration. He said that reports about this subject are exaggerated and that the Soviet Union links the resumption of relations to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

### Khalaf on Need To Abrogate Amman Accord

*JN011027 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0950 GMT 1 Apr 87*

[Text] Dubayy, 1 Apr (WAKH) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, has stressed the need to abrogate the Amman Agreement between Jordan and the Palestinians. He said that the Fatah Central Committee has pledged to do so, and it must fulfill its pledge.

At a seminar on Land Day held here last night, Abu Iyad said that if the agreement is not abrogated there will be no Palestinian national unity, a unity which is more important than the aforementioned agreement.

He pointed out that the seriousness of the Amman Agreement lies in that it enters three [as received] forbidden areas: It frankly calls on the PLO to recognize UN Security Council Resolution 242 without recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and it gives the Palestinians an unimportant representation at the settlement negotiations. Abu Iyad said that the Amman Agreement means that there are no national rights, no Palestinian representation, and that the only acceptale solution is the U.S. solution.

Abu Iyad explained that the PFLP participation in the coming PNC session is important and essential and that the Fatah Movement would do anything to guarantee its participation in the PNC session.

### Al-Wazir on Palestinian Unity, Amman Agreement

*LD311336 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0930 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Brother Khalil al-Wazir, Abu Jihad, member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement — Fatah — and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, saluted the pan-Arab efforts made by the brother leader of the revolution to unify the Palestinian resistance on the basis of an escalation of the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy.

In an interview with JANA yesterday he said: We say yes to the leader's pan-Arab spirit and conscience that sense the bitterness of the Palestinian wound. We realize that the leader always shares the feelings of the tragic situation of the Arab Palestinian people inside the occupied land and in the diaspora.

He added: We in the Fatah movement affirm this orientation, prompted by the pan-Arab initiative that has had an excellent role in giving impetus to dialogue between the various resistance factions through the contacts and talks that were held in the Great Jamahiriyah.

He said: We highly appreciate the brother leader's sincere efforts to give impetus to the march of Palestinian unity, particularly under the difficult circumstances for the Palestinian cause that necessitate sincere and intensified action by all to realise unity. He pointed out that this unity must not be torn apart or fragmented by disputes over political and organizational problems, stressing the need for confidence and for shunning the negative accusations exchanged between the Palestinian resistance factions.

Abu Jihad declared that the Fatah movement and the PLO had not recognized Resolution 242 and that there had not been any official statement by the movement in this respect. He underlined that this resolution contradicts the basic principles of the Palestinian revolution because it deals with the Palestinian problem as one of refugees and not as a question of a homeland and a people and their struggle for liberation.

Brother Abu Jihad spoke about the Tripoli document for recovering the organization's unity, saying: There is no discrepancy in views on the political and organizational proposals put forward by this document, including the attitudes to Resolution 242, to the Amman agreement, and to relations with the Egyptian regime.

He said: All these issues can be the subject of dialogue and debates with open hearts and spirits, and the Fatah movement is fully prepared to enter into a dialogue and come to an agreement on all the pending problems. What is encouraging in this respect is the fact that everyone is anxious that all this occurs within the PLO, to which there is no alternative.

Concerning the position on the Amman Agreement, brother Khalil al-Wazir said: The position of the Fatah movement to this agreement is as defined in the letter it sent to the brother leader of the revolution stressing that the abrogation of the Amman Agreement is a question that has been agreed upon by five Palestinian factions, including the Fatah movement.

He added: There is no room for dispute on this issue, and only the manner in which to announce this remains. He said: We have agreed that the announcement of the abrogation will be made during the comprehensive dialogue at the Palestinian National Council's forthcoming session. He pointed out: When we signed the Amman Agreement, we all believed that it was in the interest of our Arab Palestinian people, but now by abrogating this agreement, we find that it does not accord with the interest of the cause of our people. Therefore, abrogating it would render a service to Palestinian national unity and efforts made for this end.

In his interview with JANA, Brother Abu Jihad further said: By signing the Amman Agreement, the Jordanian regime was seeking to drag the organization to where it wanted. On its part, the PLO wanted to achieve its own views, and when contradictions became blatant the Jordanian regime announced the termination of coordination with the organization. In this respect, he emphasized: We reject the confiscation of Palestinian decisionmaking, the exploitation of the Palestinian cause, and attempts to represent it.

In his interview, Abu Jihad touched upon Fatah's relations with the Egyptian regime saying: We here reaffirm our condemnation of the Camp David policy, which constitutes a big loss to the Palestinian cause and national and pan-Arab struggle.

He added: These agreements dealt a big blow to the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people and their revolution, and accordingly, the Fatah movement absolutely rejects these agreements and their consequences. But, we believe that our presence in Egypt will back up the position of the Arab Egyptian people, who firmly oppose these agreements and Zionist attempts at normalization and penetration. At any rate, this question can also be clarified in our comprehensive dialogue, and an agreement can be reached on what is good for the cause.

Abu Jihad affirmed that the armed struggle is the main option for the Palestinian revolution; it keeps the cause alive, and nothing but this option can give it momentum. He stressed that there are no plans for a solution or a so-called settlement; these are all big illusions. He said: The enemy will not offer concessions to the Arabs in the absence of a unified, strong, and effective Arab position.

Abu Jihad denounced the failed U.S.-Atlanticist barbaric aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah, which was aimed at the brother leader of the revolution, saying: All the Arab nationalist progressive forces realize the role played by the U.S. Administration and its allies in plotting against the Arab nation and its dynamic forces, and their attempts to fragment this nation by hatching conspiracies against it and by all-round support for the Zionist enemy.

He said: This role is also evident in the fact that the U.S. Administration — instead of the Zionists — is undertaking several dirty missions to destroy Arab capabilities and weaken any attempt to unify them. It is this context in which the U.S. agression against the Great Jamahiriyah came, and which was aimed at the life of the brother leader of the revolution, the options of the Arab Libyan people, and the positions of the Palestinian revolution and resistance.

## PLO Geneva Representative on Human Rights Vote

*PM261627 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic*
*25-31 Mar 87 p 11*

[Interview apparently by telephone with Nabil al-Ramlawi, PLO Representative in Geneva, by 'Abd al-Bari 'Atwan; date not given]

[Text] During the period 2-13 March 1987 the Human Rights Commission held its 43d session at the UN headquarters in Geneva. Discussions covered the situation in the Palestinian camps that have been under siege in Lebanon for several months. These discussions and results of the vote on them have shown various discrepancies, including the agreement between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in its orbit and the United States to express reservations regarding the resolution adopted by the Commission, which won the support of 29 out of 43 member states.

'Abd al-Bari 'Atwan contacted the PLO representative in Geneva and held the following interview with him, during which he discussed the implications of the commission meeting and the manner in which the resolutions were issued:

['Atwan] How was the question of the camps put before the commission?

[Al-Ramlawi] We have proceeded from Article 12 of the Human Rights Declaration, which provides for freedom of opinion, thought, movement, and work. We told the conference participants that, since international law and international conventions prohibit encroachment on human rights, it is fundamental that the international community should reject the violation of the rights of an entire people. We have proved with tangible evidence that the actions being perpetrated against the Palestinian people in Lebanese camps must before anything else be rejected and condemned.

['Atwan] Did any of the member states oppose this?

[Al-Ramlawi] Of course there are countries, including the United States and certain countries influenced by its policy, that reject the mere mention of the Palestinians as a people on the basis of their rejection of this people's right and of recognition of the PLO as its legitimate and sole representative. Moreover, the Soviet Union has adopted the same attitude under the influence of the regional situation in the Middle East and certain interference in the Lebanese arena.

['Atwan] Is it not surprising and astonishing that the Soviet Union should adopt the same stand as the United States and abstain from voting on the proposal submitted in connection with the camps war, even though it never ceases to assert its backing and support for the PLO and the Palestine cause?

[Al-Ramlawi] In fact the matter is not as simple as some would imagine. The Soviet Union's attitude to the Palestine problem is radically different from the U.S. attitude. We consider the Soviet Union a friend and an ally, while we consider the United States an enemy, because it is hostile to our cause and allied with our enemy. But, as I have already said, the Soviet delegation had to take certain factors into consideration, including the fact that certain Arab countries, foremost of which are those countries concerned with what is taking place in Lebanon, had a different attitude to the matter and were the first to reject the resolution. This prompted Moscow to adopt the stand it adopted.

['Atwan] We observed that the language of the resolution was general and not strong enough in the light of the situation in the camps. What is the reason for that?

[Al-Ramlawi] You are not the only one to observe that. As we were drafting the resolution several friendly countries told us that it was inadequate. These included India and Yugoslavia. My answer was that we wanted a resolution passed at all costs and that a moderate draft that would win a majority vote was better than a toughly worded one that would not win approval or support.

['Atwan] This suggests that the Arab countries did not coordinate their stands during these meetings.

[Al-Ramlawi] It was the Arab attitude, sir, that impeded the resolution and led to the reservations expressed by certain countries, including the Soviet Union. Of course, when I say the Arab attitude I do not mean all the Arab countries. Certain Arab countries did make great efforts to get this resolution, and even a more strongly worded one, passed.

['Atwan] Did not the Palestinian delegation invite the delegations to a meeting to coordinate their stands?

[Al-Ramlawi] Of course. After I had contacts with Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], they asked me to endeavor to get my own resolution on the question of camps passed. Thereupon I drafted a resolution, and on the same day I asked for an urgent meeting of the council of Arab ambassadors to discuss the draft resolution and to adopt it as an Arab resolution. But after a prolonged and heated discussion some of the Arab countries stood out against the resolution. Consequently they refused to submit it in the name of the Arab group on the grounds that it did not enjoy everybody's approval. So I asked for time to make certain alterations to the draft resolution, and in fact I did make changes in the form, though not in the substance. Nevertheless, matters remained unchanged and the resolution was not submitted in the name of the Arab group.

['Atwan] Does this mean that voting was weak and the resolution was not in the form you wished to submit?

[Al-Ramlawi] I consider the fact that the resolution won the support of 29 out of 42 [other] countries a matter of extreme importance, particularly if we realize that the resolution on the Cyprus problem, which is a less sensitive issue, won only 26 votes and the resolution on southern Lebanon won only 25 votes.

['Atwan] You said that this was the first time the Soviet Union and the United States had adopted similar stands on the Palestine problem in an international organization. Are there any other anomalies?

[Al-Ramlawi] In fact, this session was like a surrealistic tableau in which the red got mixed with the black, the blue with the white, and the yellow with the green. Otherwise how would one explain the fact that certain sisterly Arab states stood with Costa Rica on this resolution? How could one explain the stand of a country like Nicaragua against the stand adopted by the Soviet Union and the voting in favor of the resolution by countries like Australia and Austria?

['Atwan] How would you explain this matter?

[Al-Ramlawi] I have no explanation except that the Arab situation, which is fragmented by polarizations and axes, is reflected in the international situation. Nevertheless, I would stress that the Palestinian cause has emerged strong and triumphant and that the PLO has proved its existence in the international arena despite opposition by some brothers and abandonment by some friends.

## BAHRAIN

### Jordan's Al-Qasim Arrives in Bahrain 31 Mar

*JN311819 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1750 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Manama, 31 Mar (WAKH) — Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Jordanian court, arrived in Manama from Muscat this evening on a visit to Bahrain within a tour of a number of regional countries.

Al-Qasim is bringing a message from Jordan's King Husayn to His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain.

He was received by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, the Bahraini foreign minister, and Ahmad al-Majali, the Jordanian ambassador to Bahrain.

## KUWAIT

### AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM on U.S. 'Offer' To Protect Ships

*JN310914 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 29 Mar 87 pp 1, 19*

[Editorial: "Thanks for the Offer; We Await the Departure of Your Fleets"]

[Text] The report published by *The Washington Post*, which has close relations with Pentagon circles, contains many fallacies despite the correct information it included about Kuwait's stand on navigation in the Gulf in general and the protection of Kuwaiti tankers in particular. The U.S. newspaper stressed that "Kuwait has rejected a plan to protect its oil tankers in the Gulf from possible attacks by having them fly the U.S. flag, and the Kuwaiti Government has also rejected a U.S. proposal for guaranteeing the safety of Kuwaiti ships by having them be escorted by U.S. warships in the region."

However, the rest of the report, which was published by a U.S. news agency, contained erroneous information and a clear distortion of Kuwait's stand toward the issue of navigation, particularly regarding registering Kuwaiti tankers as U.S. or Soviet ships, and that legal obstacles have prevented the achievement of this course!

We will not discuss the other details, which are far from the truth and figments of the paper's imagination and which originated from the news agency that provided *The Washington Post* with this premeditated delusion and clear distortion of facts. What concerns us in this report is the important fact that cannot be refuted or denied: No flag other than our flag is hoisted on our ships, and no men operate our tankers other than our men, for they are the captains of our ships. Moreover, we do not need to be guarded by warships or fleets regardless of their nationality or the flags they fly.

Kuwait is not a direct party to the conflict. It has called for resorting to reason from the beginning of the war. Moreover, Kuwait is still using all its potential to begin dialogue and end the conflict through political means. Kuwait will not be the first to escalate the situation through inviting fleets to the Gulf waters where the conflict could escalate to the point of international confrontation.

Kuwait is committed to all international agreements, particularly those regarding navigation. The Strait of Hormuz is an international waterway that is not monopolized by any one state or controlled by any one fleet. Kuwait's sovereignty is unquestionable. We will never allow any force on earth encroach on our sovereignty over our land, sea, and airspace. From the time it was a small village, Kuwait has raised and defended its flag, its symbol, in many battles that are still preserved in the annals of history. Our flag has always been and is still raised high, and the ships that carried our flag in the past are exactly the same as the gigantic tankers that raise the same flag, our symbol, even though its color has changed. We do not need anyone to protect our tankers because we are the ones who should protect and defend them. We reject borrowed security and imported protection.

Our objective is to keep the Gulf far from any conflict. We do not want it to be turned into a battlefield for international conflicts or warring fleets. The solution these fleets can offer to us and to all the region's states can only be described as analgesic. The logical solution lies in the departure of these fleets from the region and in eliminating the reasons for their presence. This can be achieved by ending the war and restoring security to the entire region. Adding fuel to the fire in the Gulf waters will only make its flames spread, and extinguishing the fire cannot be achieved by surrounding it with other fires.

Still, we thank you for your offer, and we await the departure of your fleet.

### Official Receives Soviet, Cuban Ambassadors

*LD312146 Kuwait KUNA in English 1428 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Kuwait, March 31 (KUNA) — Deputy director of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sharikh, Tuesday met with ambassador of the Soviet Union to Kuwait. Talks during the meeting focused on the developments of the situation in the Gulf area in addition to issues of mutual concern.

Al-Sharikh also met today with the Cuban ambassador here and both discussed developments in the Caribbean and Latin American region. The talks also tackled results and Cuba's evaluation of the latest meeting of the Non-aligned Movement Coordination Bureau that was held in Guyana lately.

Kuwait is a member of the bureau and was represented by Kuwaiti permanent representative to the United Nations Muhammad Abu al-Hasan.

### Cabinet Thanks Djibouti After Investigation
*LD312353 Kuwait KUNA in English 1403 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[By Ibrahim Fadli]

[Text] Kuwait, March 31 (KUNA) — The cabinet of Kuwait expressed thanks today to the Government of Djibouti for the cooperation that marked the questioning of a Kuwaiti national who was acquitted from charges of complicity in explosions that occurred recently in Djibouti.

The cabinet was briefed by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Jabir, on the results of the investigation that the Kuwaiti national went through and consequently set free. [sentence as received]

The cabinet, a statement said, was gratified and wished the "brotherly" State of Djibouti "continued security and stability throughout the country in conformity with Kuwait's basic principle of opposing all forms of terrorism."

The cabinet was also briefed by Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah on the results of the visit to Kuwait last week by Yugoslav Minister of Defense Admiral Branko Mamula.

The talks, a statement said, covered developing cooperation between Yugoslavia and Kuwait on the level of the armed forces of both countries. The situation in the Arab region, and particularly in the Gulf region, was examined.

Mamula was received by H.H. the amir, H.H. the crown prince and premier and deputy premier and foreign ministers and aspects of joint cooperation in various fields were discussed.

Accounts on the visits by a member of the Libyan command and Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Yemen 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, were presented to the cabinet.

The two Arab officials carried messages from their leaders to H.H. the amir who received them during their respective visits.

The minister of information Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Sabah, submitted to the cabinet a report on the outcome of the 11th meeting of the ministers of information in the Arab Gulf region that closed last Wednesday in Bahrain.

Reports on GCC meetings for the Gulf ministers of education as well as on petroleum affairs, were presented to the cabinet.

Following the cabinet meeting, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid said the Council of Ministers was informed about the messages to H.H. the amir from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and the exchange of messages between H.H. and the President of Mali Moussa Traore that dealt with economic cooperation between Kuwait and Mali.

[Words indistinct] the results of the talks held between president of Guinea, who visited Kuwait last week, and H.H. the amir, which [words indistinct] bilateral relations between the two friendly countries, [words indistinct] relations, were studied by the cabinet.

Rashid said the Council of Ministers, before embarking to examine topics on the agenda, discussed the latest developments on the Arab political front in light of the reports and cables received from Kuwaiti diplomatic missions overseas.

The cabinet, [words indistinct] reviewed the contacts and current endeavors by Arab states (?in) an effort to remove hurdles on the path of joint Arab solidarity and action.

On the domestic level, the Council of Ministers endorsed the recommendations of the Higher Council for Housing that determined a unified price tag on lots of lands sold to Kuwaiti citizens.

## QATAR

### AL-RAYAH: 'Foreign Presence' Threatens Gulf
*JN271040 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 27 Mar 87*

[Text] Doha, 27 Mar (QNA) — The Qatari newspaper *Al-Rayah* has warned against the dangers posed by the U.S. military presence in the [Persian] Gulf. It says this growing presence paves the way for a similar USSR presence, which would push the region into a conflict over influence between the USSR and Western blocs.

In its comment today, the paper says the escalation in the Gulf comes in the wake of statements made by the U.S. defense secretary and blessed by the White House — statements the USSR called a new, serious conspiracy. The paper says, in view of U.S. statements and the USSR description of the situation, Arab Gulf states find that the dangers of foreign presence in their territorial waters, which they have tried to avoid, have begun to greatly increase as a natural outcome of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war as well as of the threats to close the Strait of Hormuz, which is considered an international waterway.

The paper points out that the U.S. offer to protect Kuwaiti tankers in the Gulf constitutes the first sign of the intervention that in turn would enlarge the foreign presence in the Gulf in a way threatening security and stability in the region.

Concluding its comment, the paper affirms that regional security is the responsibility of its peoples and countries and this security will not be achieved unless the Iraq-Iran war ends and peace is restored between the two neighboring Muslim countries.

### Amir Receives Libyan Envoy, Al-Qadhdhafi Message
*JN311100 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Doha, 31 Mar (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar, has received a verbal message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the current Arab situation.

Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary general of the Libyan People's Congress, conveyed the message when he was received this morning by his highness the amir of the State of Qatar.

The Libyan envoy arrived here last night on a visit to Qatar within the framework of his current tour of some of the countries in the region to convey to their leaders similar messages from the Libyan leader.

## UAE

### Al-Qadhdhafi Envoy Arrives in Abu Dhabi 31 Mar

*JN311508 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1442 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Mar (WAKH) — Dr Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's envoy and secretary general of the Libyan People's Congress, arrived in Abu Dhabi from Doha today on a visit to the UAE within a tour of a number of Gulf states.

The Libyan envoy is bringing a message to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the UAE president, from the Libyan president.

## YAR

### Foreign Minister Returns From Kuwait, Iraq Visits

*JN311916 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1700 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and Standing Committee member, has returned to Sanaa after visiting Kuwait and Iraq and delivering letters from Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, and President Saddam Husayn of Iraq on bilateral ties and matters of common interest.

Speaking to SABA', Al-'Iryani said he was carrying two reply letters from the heads of state of Kuwait and Iraq.

### Interior Minister Leaves for Djibouti

*JN301620 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1200 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abdallah Husayn Barakat, YAR interior minister and Standing Committee member, left for Djibouti on a visit during which he will convey a message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to his brother Djibouti President Hassan Gouled.

In a predeparture statement to SABA', the interior minister said his visit expresses solidarity with sister Djibouti toward the irresponsible terrorist acts that aim to undermine Djibouti's security and stability. He noted that Djibouti's security is part of the YAR's security.

Dr Barakat affirmed the YAR will stand firmly and with all its potential beside fraternal Djibouti to confront such destructive acts to safeguard its security and stability and to continue its positive and constructive political course under President Hassan Gouled.

### Returns From Visit

*JN311933 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic*
*1700 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Dr 'Abdallah Husayn Barakat, YAR interior minister and Standing Committee member, has returned to Sanaa after a brief visit to Djibouti, during which he delivered a letter from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to his brother Hassan Gouled, president of the Republic of Djibouti.

Speaking to SABA', the minister said he was carrying a reply letter from the president of Djibouti to President Salih.

Dr Barakat noted that his visit came in the aftermath of the regrettable explosion carried out by irresponsible elements to shake the security and stability of the sisterly Republic of Djibouti. The minister said that the YAR — president, government, and people — denounced the explosion, given the existing brotherly cooperation between the two countries and said the security of Djibouti is an integral part of the security of the YAR.

He stressed the YAR places all its resources at the disposal of the sisterly Republic of Djibouti so it may carry on with its constructive political line under the leadership of President Gouled to boost Arab soldiarity and Islamic and international cooperation.

## Government Reportedly Requests Soviet Weapons

*NC311212 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] According to well-informed sources, India is mediating between Cairo and Tripoli over the eight Libyans who fled to Egypt aboard two military aircraft. A spokesman at the Indian Embassy declined to comment on this report.

Meanwhile, some Cairo papers note today that the Egyptian Government has asked the Soviet Union to supply the Egyptian Armed Forces with weapons, particularly antiaircraft missiles, tanks, and artillery. The Soviets welcomed the Egyptian request and, according to the reports, the two sides have agreed to keep this matter secret until it is studied in-depth.

## Mubarak Sets Terms for Release of Libyan Plane

*NC010951 Paris AFP in English 0939 GMT 1 Apr 87*

[Excerpts] Cairo, April 1 (AFP) — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak warned Libya Wednesday that he would not return to Libya aircraft flown to Egypt last month by crews seeking political asylum until Libya releases three Egyptians held there.

"We don't want to keep any planes, but they are holding three Egyptians and we want them back," Mr. Mubarak said during a tour of the Nile Delta town of Al-Mansurah, 120 kilometres (75 miles) north of Cairo. He did not give details about the three Egyptians.

"Let (Libya) tell us what they have done with them or we will not return the planes," Mr. Mubarak added. [passage omitted]

Mr. Mubarak also accused Libya of involvement in the hijacking of an Egyptair Boeing 737 flight from Athens to Cairo, on November 24, 1985.

The plane landed in Malta and about 60 people, including a 16-month old Canadian child, died when Egyptian commandos stormed the aircraft.

## Report on Weapons Airlift to Sudan 'Unfounded'

*JN311623 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 30 MAR 87 pp 1, 10*

[Excerpt] *Al-Ahram*'s political editor has learned that some news agencies' reports yesterday on an Egyptian airlift of arms and ammunition to Sudan are completely unfounded and that Egypt supports Sudan's call for the withdrawal of Libyan forces from its territory. The Sudanese interior minister had reiterated his government's rejection of the presence of Libyan forces on Sudanese soil, thus violating Sudanese sovereignty. [sentence as published]

The political editor has also discovered that Sudan has not requested any new military assistance from Egypt, that Egypt believes Khartoum is capable of tackling the situation with its own means, and that there is no need for an airlifts. After all, Sudan is not at war with Libya and an agreement on the Libyan forces' withdrawal can be reached through peaceful means.

In addition, the political editor has learned that the Libyan units are expected to withdraw from Sudan in the very near future. This pullout will take place as soon as the Sudanese Government asks. There is no reason for the Libyans to be in Sudan now that the Ouadi Doum base and the Faya-Largeau oasis have been captured by Chadian Government troops. [Passage omitted]

## Mubarak Orders Measures To End Camps Siege

*NC311524 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has given urgent instructions to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry to take quick, compelling, and intensive measures to end the tragic siege imposed on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, and to urge all parties and international organizations to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to those inside. President Mubarak received a message on this recently from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, which included the text of his appeal to Arab leaders on the matter.

In accordance with President Mubarak's instructions, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry today summoned the ambassadors of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, that is, the United States, the Soviet Union, the PRC, Britain, and France, as well as the UNRWA bureau chief in Cairo, to explain the extent of Palestinian suffering in Lebanon's camps and to ask the international community to provide immediate assistance that will permit us to close the book on this tragedy. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry is also expected to continue its intensive contacts on the international level and with the PLO to help bring an end to the ordeal of Palestinians in Lebanon.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, stressed again today that Egypt stands firmly beside the Palestinian people. He also emphasized Egypt's strong condemnation of all powers backing the inhuman attacks on the Palestinian camps, their siege, and the denial of essential supplies and medicine to women, children, and the elderly.

### Receives Third 'Arafat Message

*NC311949 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a message today from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The message is part of the continuing process of consultations, and it deals with the tragic situation in Lebanon's Palestinian camps, and Egypt's efforts on the international level and with the PLO to end the siege of the camps and terminate the sufferings of the Palestinians. Egypt's work regarding the Palestinian issue as a whole are also covered.

Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, received the message today from Zuhdi al-Qadrah, the PLO representative in Cairo. This is the third message 'Arafat has sent to President Mubarak in the last 72 hours.

It should be noted that President Mubarak gave urgent instructions today to the Foreign Ministry to hold intensive contacts with the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, other states, and UNRWA to expedite efforts to rescue the Palestinians living in the camps and end the siege imposed on them.

## PRC Deputy Electricity Minister Arrives

*NC010500 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) — PRC Deputy Minister of Electricity (Chang Yen) arrived in Cairo this evening, leading a delegation on a visit to Egypt that will last several days. He will hold talks with Electricity Ministry officials on strengthening cooperation between the two ministries and exchanging expertise in the manufacture of insulators.

## AL-WAFD: U.S. Neutron Ordnance Stored in Israel

*PM010815 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 23 Mar 87 pp 1, 4*

[Jalal 'Abd al-Fattah report: "United States Stockpiles Neutron Shells in Israel, Agrees With It on Using Them in Case of War"]

[Text] *Al-Wafd* has learned that in the past 6 months the United States has stockpiled thousands of neutron shells in Israel, West Germany, and Italy. The shells have been delivered to U.S. troops in West Germany, which total 281,000 men and form part of the NATO forces. *Al-Wafd* has also learned that the United States has secretly obtained West Germany's and Italy's approval to produce the shells [in those countries] in early 1985 [date as published]. Congress had wanted to cancel appropriations for the manufacture of these weapons but demanded that America's allies accept their deployment abroad as a condition for endorsing the required appropriations. The United States tested these shells in the Nevada desert throughout 1985. In 1986 it began replacing 2,000 nuclear howitzer shells that had been in West Germany and Italy for 20 years with 1,000 neutron rounds. NATO countries had refused to allow deployment of these neutron shells out of fear of their peoples' anger. The United States also stored thousands of these shells in Israel in accordance with the strategic cooperation agreement signed between the two countries in 1983. According to an official U.S. announcement 2 weeks ago, Israel has the right to use these shells in case of war on the grounds that it is a NATO associate member, a status also enjoyed by Japan, South Korea, and Australia. America's goal in storing these shells in Israel is to ensure their availability to the U.S. RDF in the area and to allow Israel to use them, and other U.S. arms, in case of war.

## ROSE AL-YUSUF Cites U.S. Embassy Report on Debts

*JN311413 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 30 Mar 87 pp 10, 11*

[Text] The U.S. Embassy's recent regular report on the Egyptian economy warns us against inflation in foreign debts and against delay in repaying the installments of our obligations, particularly military debts and those owed to exporters, which are short-term.

This has cast doubt on the creditworthiness of the Egyptian economy, or on our capacity to get new loans due to our inability to repay the old ones.

The report says that our total foreign debt exceeded $50 billion at the end of the last fiscal year, including $33.8 billion worth of long- and medium-term debts, $9 billion in military debts to the United States and other Western countries, and approximately $8 billion in short-term debts or debts owed to exporters.

According to those who prepared the report, the fact that the military and short-term debts are owed to commercial lenders, and the fact that there have been a number of delays in repaying the installments and interest on these debts since they reached $5.5 billion a year, recently affected the creditworthiness of the Egyptian economy. This will lead to a stop in additional loans from international banks.

However, while the Americans are warning us against inflation in our foreign debt and delays in repaying the interest on them, they have so far refused to present a suitable and acceptable solution to the problem of our military obligations to the United States. The Americans have also rejected all Egypt's proposals to alleviate the burden of interest on these debts, which totals $600 million a year, a sum equivalent to two-thirds of the Suez Canal's annual revenue.

Instead of reducing the interest on military debts to the current international rates, the U.S. Administration has proposed doubling the burden of these debts in return for a 20-year postponement in payments on half the interest.

The current interest on the debts, which is 14 percent, costs Egypt $5 billion, which is more than the $4.5 billion principal. The U.S. proposal to postpone repayment of half the interest costs Egypt $14 billion, which is three times the original debt. Thus, the U.S. proposal further complicated the issue instead of providing a logical and reasonable solution.

In light of this, it was not strange that Egypt rejected the American proposal to avoid paying $4 for each dollar borrowed from the United States to buy U.S. arms. Cairo has again proposed to Washington that half the interest be written off, not merely postponed. Why should Egypt suffer because someone made a mistake and borrowed at 14 percent interest?

However, instead of reconsidering the offer to postpone the repayment of half the interest, the U.S. Administration sent a State Department envoy to Cairo last month in a bid to show some flexibility and have us accept the U.S. offer, which doubles the burden of the military debt. Hence, the U.S. stand has become a confusing riddle, especially if we remember the "special friendship" Cairo is eager to maintain with Washington. This is, of course, not the way friends do business, especially when we know our American "friend" has been aware of the burdens imposed on Egypt by military debts since 1982, when Cairo first asked him for help. This friend is now warning us about the enormity of the problem. The riddle is further complicated by the fact that the Soviet Union, which is not bound to Egypt by any special relationship, recently met most of Egypt's demands concerning a solution to the problem of our military debts to the

USSR, which some Western quarters estimate at about $3 billion.

An Egyptian-Soviet agreement on debt rescheduling was signed in Moscow last week. The debts will be repayed in installments over 19 years and Egypt, according to the agreement, will be granted a 6-year grace period. Furthermore, press reports speak of the cancellation of interest on these debts or its reduction to only 2 percent. They also talk about the Soviets dropping some $500 million, an amount that represents an Egyptian surplus in the bilateral trade balance. [sentence as published]

Hence, at a time when our special friend has not only chosen to give us the cold shoulder, but also tried to exploit this issue, those who are not bound to us by any special ties are extending helping hands to assist us in overcoming the problem. Herein lies the crux of the new U.S. riddle.

Perhaps the words spoken by a U.S. professor who recently visited Egypt may help us decipher this riddle or at least give us a clue to its solution. An American professor, (Marvin J. Vaynment), came to Egypt recently at the invitation of the National Planning Institute and spoke with a number of the institute's professors and experts on U.S. aid to Egypt. The U.S. professor made statements that must be carefully studied. He was quoted by *Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi* as saying: It is not in the interests of the United States to see Egypt depend entirely on it. Egypt, he added, must resort to other states or blocs such as the socialist bloc. These words mean a great deal. In fact, they may provide an appropriate solution to the new U.S. riddle. Thus, the Americans have chosen to merely solve the riddle instead of working to solve the debt problem.

## Prime Minister Comments on Economy, Statistics

*NC282239 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Mar 87*

[Text] During a public meeting held in Al-Fayyum Governorate today, Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi declared that the government is very interested in ensuring stability to achieve economic and social development. He noted that total investment expenditures have reached 40 billion pounds under the current 5-year plan. The growth rate for development has reached an average of 7 percent, he added, which is one of the highest among developing countries.

The prime minister affirmed that the NDP government serves the interests of all Egyptians equally. It has also achieved a balance between the public and private sectors in the service of the goals of development.

Dr 'Atif Sidqi asserted: Egypt is experiencing unprecedented democracy, and the government does not interfere with its freedoms. He referred to President Husni Mubarak's declaration that freedom, democracy, and law are the fundamental bases of the Egyptian system. He added: All government officials must defend and preserve national unity. Egypt has always been tolerant, he emphasized. The prime minister condemned certain irresponsible incidents in a number of governorates. However, he stressed that the Egyptian people are always capable of maintaining their national unity and the safety of their society.

## Interior Minister Discusses 6 April Elections

*JN301834 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 26 Mar 87 p 13*

[Interview with Interior Minister Zaki Badr by *Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i* in Cairo — date not given]

[Text] *Al-Ittihad*: Every Egyptian living in Egypt or abroad hopes the legislative elections will be 100 percent honest, like those that took place under Mamduh Salim, Egyptian prime minister and interior minister, in 1976 and whose fairness was recognized by friend and foe alike. Will Egyptian Interior Minister Zaki Badr repeat this experience in the forthcoming elections on 6 April?

Badr: There is absolutely no grounds for fear that the forthcoming elections will not be fair. I would like to emphasize these elections will be honest and fair, as no one has any interest in forging the voters' wish. As for claims by the opposition parties that the elections will be rigged, I would like to tell them elections used to be rigged before the June [9 1952] revolution and the present opposition parties are the ones who used to do it.

Those who claim we will rig or have rigged elections must tell us what methods we used so the people will be aware of them. They must also convince us that it happened. How can elections be rigged when there are representatives of the opposition parties on every election committee to supervise the casting of ballots? These representatives are also present when the ballot boxes are sealed with red wax and supervise their dispatch to the counting committees.

*Al-Ittihad*: What do you think about the demands that judges supervise elections to prevent any forgery or rigging?

Badr: The Justice Ministry supervises the ballot casting by appointing a judge or a counselor to every constituency whose task will be to supervise the voting and investigate any complaints by citizens about rigged elections in any of the committees. This judge or counselor will go to this committee's location to carry out his inquiries.

As for the police, they are not allowed to enter the premises of the election committee. Their task is only to maintain security outside. They can enter only if the head of the elections committee summons them for security reasons. All these measures are to safeguard the elections. Unfortunately, the opposition parties want a judge at every ballot box.

I would like to say on this occasion that some diplomats from the U.S. Embassy have studied our plans and measures to safeguard elections in accordance with Egyptian laws and regulations in force. They told us the election system in Egypt is better and more accurate than the one in the United States. They are here and willing to say the same thing to you.

*Al-Ittihad*: The election campaign in Egypt is taking place under very special circumstances. I mean by these circumstances the attempts to foment sedition on the domestic level. This compels the security forces to assume heavy responsibilities. Can you tell us something about your plans and security arrangements to control the domestic front during the elections? In past elections many attacks took place and one male candidate opened fire on his rival, a female.

Badr: A comprehensive security plan has been drawn up, and its phases are now being implemented and will continue to be implemented until the election results are announced. The plan aims to protect voters, candidates, and election committees throughout Egypt as well as public utilities. There are also the reserve central security forces, which will handle any emergency.

*Al-Ittihad*: Mr Zaki Badr, because you are a member of the NDP, how can you be neutral between candidates of the NDP, to which you belong, and candidates of opposition parties?

Badr: I have no interest in preferring one candidate to another. All parties and candidates have the same rights and shoulder the same duties governed by legal rules applied to any candidate regardless of party. I can affirm that every candidate will get his legitimate rights with complete neutrality. Should any party or candidate note a lack of neutrality, they must resort to the judicial authorities.

*Al-Ittihad*: Do you believe continued application of emergency law at a time when parliamentary elections are held is a customary thing? Or would this distort the democratic experiment President Husni Mubarak seeks to promote?

Badr: Yes, it is a very customary and a very democratic thing. The emergency law is just like any other law and only the tendentious and weak discuss it. Its provisions are only applied to those who violate the law, such as drug traffickers, criminals, and those involved in violence and terrorism. This law has not been used against freedom of expression, freedom of the press, or any political or party activity. I ask those calling for its cancellation: Why do you want to cancel it? In their reply lies the answer.

*Al-Ittihad*: The election campaign in Egypt has seen some new political and party alliances, foremost of which is the alliance between the Socialist Labor Party [SLP] and the Social Liberal Party with the Muslim Brotherhood. What is your view of this alliance? There are people who complain about the security forces harassing candidates of this alliance. What is the truth about the reported arrest of candidates belonging to the religious line in Alexandria?

Badr: The alliance among the SLP, the Social Liberals, and the Muslim Brotherhood is a suspect, illegal alliance, as the Muslim Brotherhood has no legitimacy in the political arena and its very name must not be mentioned. Moreover, this alliance reflects the bankruptcy of the SLP and the Social Liberals, which believe this alliance will give them power in the forthcoming election campaign. There are appeals before the judicial authorities now against the legitimacy of this alliance and its candidates. These authorities will decide on this matter.

The arrest in Alexandria of some candidates and their questioning did not take place due to their affiliation with this alliance but because they led demonstrations and marches. This violates the law against demonstrations and marches. Accordingly, legal procedures were applied against them.

*Al-Ittihad*: What is the nature of the recent sectarian strife in the governorates of Upper and Lower Egypt?

Badr: There is no sectarian strife in Egypt now and there will never be in the future. This is exaggerated. Some incidents may take place for various reasons between Muslims and Christians. Some incidents began in Upper Egypt after rumors spread that the Copts had burned a mosque. The mosque was burned as a result of an electrical problem. The situation was swiftly contained not only on the security level but also with regard to the rumors that usually cause differences.

Regrettably, the opposition papers deliberately magnified these incidents to stir up trouble. It is also regrettable that various news agencies and foreign diplomatic missions in Egypt do not seek out the truth, but took their information from the opposition papers in the belief that national papers and official sources do not tell the truth. I urge everyone looking for the truth to be realistic and meet with people, Muslims and Copts, to discover the facts for himself.

*Al-Ittihad*: There have been recent clashes between the police and Islamic groups in Upper Egypt. Can we ask about the size of the religious trend in Egypt, especially in the universities, and its influence on the Egyptian masses?

Badr: There are only very small groups of Islamic fundamentalists in Egypt, especially in the universities. They have no influence on the Egyptian masses in the universities, cities, or villages. The Egyptian people do not like them and do not respond to them; they number only about 100 people in every 45,000 university students. There are about 45,000 students at Asyut University and those who call themselves members of "Islamic groups" total approximately 100 or 150. They try to make themselves advocates of religion without understanding it.

They are also trying to impose certain forms of behavior on others. For example, they try to prevent male students from mixing with female students on the campus. Sometimes they beat students who disagree with them. We use all available means to open a dialogue with them and to try to appoint true men of religion as imams of mosques instead of naming extremists. As long as these extremists continue to provoke public opinion to achieve political gains, we will use force against them.

Regarding their allegations that the central security forces are storming universities to confront them, we can say these assertions are lies and false. This has never happened. Our position toward religious extremism does not run counter to Islam or religion. On the contrary, it is in the interest of Islam and religion.

*Al-Ittihad*: Mr Minister, do you believe there are foreign parties that support the religious trend, the Islamic groups, in Egypt?

Badr: After Iran's link to events in Lebanon was definitely confirmed, there is a possibility Iran may have ties to these groups, as well.

*Al-Ittihad*: More than a year has passed since the central security forces events. Recent decisions halted the prosecution of the majority of those involved, most of whom have since been released. All this indicates that social factors were the main cause behind these incidents. What have you done to avoid any repetition of that episode? Did you have to reduce the size of the central security forces?

Badr: I can say that all the factors that caused these incidents have been eliminated after providing the central security forces with full social and health care. Within the framework of improving the standards of the central security forces, we reduced their size by 15 percent and concentrated on quality, training, and education rather than numbers.

*Al-Ittihad*: There have been several interior ministers in recent years and each had a principal objective he sought to achieve. For example, Hasan Abu Basha paid attention to political security and Ahmad Rushdi concentrated on controlling Egyptian street crime. On what will Zaki Badr focus?

Badr: I pursue a general policy. I fight all forms of crime. Combating drugs is the same as combating political crimes, for they are all crimes and all must be classified alike. Those who specialize in combating a single from of crime seek publicity and propaganda.

*Al-Ittihad*: What is the current outlook for security cooperation between Egypt and the Arab countries?

Badr: There is a great deal of security cooperation between Egypt and most Arab countries. There is Arab solidarity on security to combat international crime and terrorist operations both in exchanging information and training cadres.

This is because no state can preserve its internal security as long as foreign elements can infiltrate it under the guise of visitors and tourists.

Egypt has firm and excellent relations with the UAE. In the field of security there is an exchange of information and expertise, and collaboration in training police officers. There are 59 UAE students in Egyptian police academies. We are proud of them and we welcome them in Egypt. Moreover, we are providing advice in establishing the Abu Dhabi and Dubayy police colleges.

## New Wafd Sets Out Addition to Electoral Program

*NC310434 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Statement of New Wafd Party electoral program, read by party leader Fu'ad Siraj al-Din — live or recorded]

[Summary] The party asserts its rejection of military alliances and foreign bases, and adheres to the nonaligned policy and a positive neutrality between East and West. The New Wafd Party believes that Egypt's foreign policy should be formulated in Cairo in keeping with Egypt's interests. This policy should pursue a line independent of the superpowers. This does not contradict befriending those who seek our friendship and help us to overcome our problems without preconditions or interference in our domestic affairs.

The New Wafd Party believes in a productive open-door policy, with controls to encourage Egyptians to contribute toward building a sound industrial base. All guarantees should be secured for Arab and foreign investors. For years the people have been suffering from soaring prices as a result of a budget deficit. The party believes in achieving a balance between the state's income and its expenditures.

The party believes in the need to limit foreign borrowing, which is reaching levels worthy of great concern. This is aggravated by the fact that the state uses these loans of well over $37 billion to cover Egypt's consumption needs. Foreign loans must be used only in productive projects so that they can be paid off.

The party believes in the role of the public sector, which is suffering from several problems. This sector needs sound administration, as well as to be rid of bureacracy and red tape. The party calls for encouraging the creative efforts of the private sector and for stabilizing and simplifying the laws pertaining to it to eliminate problems with red tape. Investment in the stock market should be encouraged to attract savings and stimulate shareholdings.

The party supports maintaining subsidies on essential consumer goods, but calls for the subsidies to be confined to the deserving segments of society. The party supports free education and promotes efforts to eliminate illiteracy and expand vocational and technical training to meet society's demands for skilled workers.

The information media should be national and nonpartisan. The people should be told the truth frankly. The workers have a right to earn wages commensurate with their work so that they may ensure a decent life for themselves. The party stresses its support for the socialist gains of the farmers and workers. The workers have a right to form trade unions and go on strike within the confines of the law.

The party believes in the need to strengthen and promote the Armed Forces, and to provide them with the most modern arms available for the safeguarding of the homeland and Arabism.

Agriculture is the mainstay of Egypt's national economy. Therefore, the agricultural policy must deal with all current shortcomings. The movement of farm workers abroad must be better organized because a shortage of farmers is causing serious damage to Egypt's economy. The housing crisis has expanded. The state is responsible for providing economical housing to the people. Because the pollution of the environment has reached a serious level, new anti-pollution laws are necessary.

### Al-Ummah Party Platform

*NC292046 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Mar 87*

[Statement of Al-Ummah Party electoral program, read by party leader Ahmad al-Sabahai — live or recorded]

[Summary] The Al-Ummah Party electoral program seeks to establish an Arab-Islamic military alliance to ensure united, strong, and effective Arab-Islamic action to achieve close cooperation and constructive integration among the Arab and Islamic peoples. This alliance aims to unify Arab and Islamic ranks and safeguard their existence, independence, sovereignty, and dignity. The Arab-Islamic military alliance should represent a third power in the modern world, parallel to NATO and the Warsaw Pact. It should include all Arab and Islamic countries under the leadership of Egypt, and its purpose would be the defense of the Arab, Islamic, and African peoples.

The parties that tried to end the Gulf War were not sincere. The civil war in Lebanon is continuing, despite several attempts to end it. The Arab world is shamelessly split up into allies, agents, lackeys, and trumpets for the United States or the Soviet Union. These countries brag about independence, freedom, Arab nationalism, and rejection of subservience. Iran and Iraq will only accept initiatives to resolve the crisis when they see the opportunity to participate in the creation of a third world power, capable of protecting every country in the region from the two superpowers. Only a great power like this can cut off the long arm that threatens to reach every part of the Arab world, the arm that struck the Iraqi nuclear plant and PLO Headquarters in Tunisia. An Islamic-Arab power could protect this vulnerable region from the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The task of fulfilling this goal falls on the shoulders of the Egyptian Government, and requires an Egyptian initiative to normalize Egyptian-Arab relations.

The party believes that this nation should take a middle-of-the-road position, neither rightist nor leftist. The party believes in the universality of the Islamic religion. "The party wants Islamic rule in Egypt, on a democratic basis, without revolution or violence. This rule must be based on family life, virtuous society, and a just Islamic state." A spiritual Islamic leadership should be appointed. A Muslim imam should be elected from among senior Muslim 'ulema at a conference held in Cairo. His headquarters should be in Cairo, even if he is chosen from another Islamic state.

The party believes that the current problems are many and complicated. These problems were created by governments, people, and negative circumstances. Every problem has its solution. The party pledges to do its utmost to resolve the people's problems, which require radical solutions and not palliatives. The party will act to bring greater freedom, democracy, justice, integrity, and progress, and to alleviate the people's suffering, increase production, and ensure the optimum use of resources.

### YAR Foreign Minister Meets With Tariq 'Aziz

*JN301922 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Mar (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here this evening with 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister. During the meeting they discussed Iran's continued aggression against Iraq, the current Arab situation, and preparations for the Arab League Council session.

The meeting was also attended by the Foreign Ministry under secretary, the director of the Foreign Ministry's Arab Department, and the YAR ambassador in Baghdad.

'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani arrived in Baghdad today on an official visit to Iraq, which is to last several days.

#### Conveys Message to Saddam

*JN311056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Mar (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a verbal message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on bilateral relations and the situation in the Arab world. 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, delivered the message during a meeting with the president here today. They reviewed Iran's continuing aggression against Iraq and the readiness of strong Iraq to confront these attacks.

The YAR official expressed his country's solidarity with Iraq in its defense of its sovereignty and its fight against the continuous threats to the Arab nation. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the president's secretary; and the YAR ambassador in Baghdad were also present.

### Spokesman Denies Plane Shot Down by Iran

*JN311800 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1753 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Mar (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims on the downing an Iraqi plane today. In a statement to INA, the Iraqi spokesman described these assertions as mere lies and slanders for which the Iranian regime is known.

### II Corps Commander Affirms Forces' Superiority

*JN010715 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Apr 87*

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Apr (INA) — A high-ranking Iraqi military commander has stressed that the Iraqi Armed Forces will break the necks of Iran's rulers should they launch any new aggression against Iraq.

In a statement published here today by the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah*, which is issued by the Iraqi Defense Ministry, Staff Lieutenant General Shawkat Ahmad 'Ata, commander of the II Army Corps, said Iraqi troops are ready to deal the most painful blows to the Iranian forces, which are now exhausted by the bitter defeats sustained at the hands of Iraq.

He added that the Iraqi forces will inflict the heaviest losses on the Iranians in a way that will maintain Iraq's superiority and achieve final victory.

### Communique No 2,622 Details 30-31 Mar Combat

*JN311716 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Communique No 2,522 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 March 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious Armed Forces have continued their heroic combat activities, inflicting new losses on the aggressors.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our brave units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al- Basrah directed heavy fire at enemy positions and gun emplacements, inflicting new losses. They also achieved the following: the destruction of a heavy gun, two machine guns of various types, and a SPG-9 gun; the blowing up of five ammunition dumps; the killing of six enemy personnel; the destruction of six assorted vehicles, one boat, two shovels [preceding word in English], a transport vehicle carrying a bulldozer, four infantry positions, two observation posts, and a mortar emplacement.

2. A force from the II Army Corps central sector raided positions opposite them and clashed with the enemy. Through its violent fire our force killed and wounded a number of enemy personnel and seized a GC machine gun and a quantity of other equipment. The force returned safely to base. In other areas of the same sector our forces killed five enemy personnel, destroyed two positions, and blew up an ammunition dump.

3. Our brave forces in the VII Army Corps sector continued their confrontation of the aggressors, inflicting losses in men and materiel. They also killed two enemy soldiers, burned a vehicle, and destroyed a machine gun and two infantry positions.

4. The despotic Khomeyniite clique shelled residential areas in the brave city of Basra with long-range artillery. As a result, homes and other civilian property were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 March 1987

### QNA Reports King Husayn's Return From Baghdad

*JN311421 Doha QNA in Arabic 1350 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Amman, 31 Mar (QNA) — His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan returned to Amman early this morning after a brief visit to Baghdad. During his stay, he held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on bilateral issues of common concern, the current Arab situation, and developments in the Iraq-Iran war. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and other senior officials accompanied the king.

It should be noted that Al-Rifa'i traveled to Damascus at the beginning of the week as part of the efforts to reconcile Syria and Iraq.

### Al-Rifa'i To Seek U.S. Approval of Conference

*JN311534 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Authoritative sources in Amman have announced that Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, who will visit Washington on 6 and 7 April, will try to convince the U.S. Administration to accept the idea of an international conference on peace in the Middle East. The same sources added that if the Jordanian officials fail to obtain America's full commitment to the conference, King Husayn's likely visit to Washington will be impractical.

### U.S. Statement on Visit Noted

*JN312045 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] The U.S. Government has welcomed next week's visit to Washington by the prime minister, Mr Zayd al-Rifa'i. U.S. State Department Spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley told a press conference that Mr Rifa'i's visit will take place on the 6th and 7th of next month. In her statement broadcast by the Voice of America, Mrs Oakley said the prime minister will hold talks with Vice President George Bush, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, as well as other officials of the U.S. Administration.

The State Department's spokeswoman declined to give details of the topics which will be raised during Mr al-Rifa'i's talks, but she said the discussion will cover a wide range of regional and international issues of common interest.

In answer to a question about the U.S. stand towards the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, Mrs Oakley said the United States is willing to explore the prospects for a solution, including an international peace conference. She said the United States remains committed to actively pursuing the peace process in the Middle East, adding that the United States has been conducting consultations with the parties concerned with the conflict.

The spokeswoman also said that the United States fully supports Jordan's social and economic development plan for the occupied territories and is prepared to provide every possible help to the plan.

The prime minister will be accompanied on the visit by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

### USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Concludes Trip

*JN311613 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Amman, 31 Mar (PETRA) — The members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation have left Amman after a 1-week visit to Jordan. Their stay included meetings with His Majesty King Husayn and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan. They also conferred with the prime minister and other senior officials, as well as the speakers of the Senate and the lower House of Representatives on USSR-Jordanian ties and developments in the Middle East.

In a predeparture statement, the delegation leader, V.P. Orlov, described the trip to Jordan as positive and extremely fruitful. He added that his talks with Jordanian officials were conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding, reflecting a mutual desire to develop and consolidate bilateral relations in line with the directives of the leaders of both states. Their views were identical in that both sides saw an international conference as the best way of securing a just and comprehensive regional peace, Orlov noted. He then explained that the Soviet Union would make greater efforts on behalf of its convocation.

He saw no point in the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war, pointing out that it played into the hands of the Arab nation's enemies by draining the resources of those involved. Every effort must be made to halt the conflict, Orlov said, and the USSR is doing just that.

On hand to see off the Soviet delegation were Isma'il Hijazi, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, Rizq al-Batayinah, president of the House Foreign Relations Committee, and House Secretary General Hani Khayr. House Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz, president of the Arab Parliamentary Union, received Orlov and his group at his office in Parliament before noon.

Orlov offered his sincere thanks for Al-Fayiz' invitation to visit Jordan and for the hospitality he and his delegation received during their stay. He lauded Jordan's economic and structural accomplishments despite its modest resources. Were it not for Jordan's wise leaders, these achievements would not have been possible, the Soviet official said. Al-Fayiz and Orlov also exchanged gifts.

## Group Claims Four Hostages Under Interrogation

*NC311901 Paris AFP in English 1855 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Beirut, March 31 (AFP) — A group calling itself the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine (IJLP) on Tuesday said it was interrogating three captive Americans and an Indian, and reiterated that one of the hostages was seriously ill.

The announcement, made in a handwritten message in Arabic and delivered to the independent Lebanese daily *Al-Nahar*, also reiterated an offer to exchange the four hostages for 400 Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli jails.

The communique said the terms of the offer would not be changed if one of the captives, Alann Steen, died.

On March 23, the group said that Mr Steen was seriously ill and might have only 10 days left to live. It proposed exchanging Mr Steen for 100 prisoners held by Israel.

Tuesday's communique was authenticated by a Polaroid colour picture of one of the captives, Jesse Turner.

Mr Turner, Mr Steen, Robert Polhill, and an Indian teacher with U.S. residence rights, Mithileshwar Singh, were snatched on January 24 in a raid by an unidentified group of Beirut University College campus.

### Hostages To Be Punished

*NC312018 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] In a handwritten statement to which a photo of U.S. hostage Jesse Turner is attached, the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine threatened to punish the U.S. teachers if the United States and Israel do not respond to its demands.

The statement, which was delivered to the newspaper *Al-Nahar*, notes that the organization is currently interrogating the hostages, and will punish them as long as the U.S. Administration and the Zionist enemy do not respond to solving their problem. The statement affirms that the health condition of hostage Alann Steen is deteriorating more each day.

## IRNA: Al-Tufayli Denies Hizballah Holds Hostages

*LD311744 Tehran IRNA in English 1715 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Beirut, March 31, IRNA — A prominent alim of Lebanese Hizballah, Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli, denied Tuesday that Hizballah holds foreign hostages in Lebanon. He refuted claims that Hizballah has any connection with the issue.

Shaykh al-Tufayli also told reporters that the hostages issue was not discussed during his meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad last week.

Expressing regret over hostage taking in Lebanon, Al-Tufayli prayed to God for their early release. He further hoped that hostages' countries would change their aggressive policies toward Lebanon so that Lebanese people would not be forced to engage in such affairs.

## Junblatt Suggests Waite Family Contact Iran, Syria

*NC312148 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] After meeting with Terry Waite's wife [in London], Minister Walid Junblatt stated that Waite's relatives should contact Iranian Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani or the Syrians for help in releasing him.

## Junblatt Interviewed on Relations With Christians

*NC281013 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 28 Mar 87*

[Excerpts] PSP leader Walid Junblatt's interview with the [Lebanese] French-language periodical titled *Magazine* is published in today's edition. He stressed that the PSP will never abandon their weapons and then noted that Amin al-Jumayyil met with President al-Asad 11 times without offering anything. [passage omitted]

Junblatt stated: There are many Arab and nationalist Christians, yet they cannot express their views out loud. Asked if he is in contact with the Christians, Junblatt said: Getting in touch with them endangers their lives.

Asked why he and the Lebanese forces seem to be courting each other, Junblatt said: There is absolutely no truth to this, and it will never happen because they represent an extremist Israeli trend. They are trying to give the impression that there is courting going on between us, and they spread rumors to that effect to break down my relations with the Syrians. Nobody can cause differences between me and the Syrians, even if I have an independent point of view. I will not disagree with Syria. My point of view is clearly understood in Damascus, and the Syrians know about it. Anyway, we are not going to forget that the Lebanese Forces have done away with coexistence on the mountain. [passage omitted]

In response to the question whether or not he harbors a desire to deal with the Christians, he responded: The Christians are not the Phalangists or the Lebanese Forces. There is an intelligence organ that prevents Christians in the eastern areas from expressing their views freely. Nobody can raise his voice there or object to violations and pressures. For example, I had an adviser in the Public Works Ministry who was imprisoned only because he was my adviser. I will not mention his name to spare him another term of imprisonment.

When asked if there is any rapprochement between him and the Lebanese Forces or the Lebanese Front, even through Sham'un senior and junior, Junblatt replied: I have repeatedly said there is friendship between me and Dany and Camille Sham'un, yet we also have political differences. We are trying to prevent these differences from developing into an actual, bloody confrontation. [passage omitted]

He was asked if he thinks the security plan will continue in West Beirut and said in response: This should happen. Why should it not continue?

When asked what he would do if the current negotiations culminated in an agreement that called for his presence, Junblatt stated: I would come, attend the session, sign the agreement, and then remain at home. That is all. Is not that what is required? [passage omitted]

## Prime Minister Assails Camille Sham'un's Stand

*NC280846 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Mar 87*

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has emphasized that the boycott between the regime and the government will end only after the success of the Damascus discussions. He said: If these discussions fail, then those who sought to go to Damascus will be held responsible. Karami held Camille Sha'un responsible for the failure of the racetrack dialogues because of his negative stand and because President al-Jumayyil did not participate in these meetings. Karami called for setting up a modern system under which all the Lebanese would be equal, and for reestablishing a state on the basis and principles governed by constitutional institutions. [passage omitted]

He added: I want to be frank. Some others have formed ideas and a policy that former President Sham'un expresses and defends. All of you hear his successive statements every other day; they express a sick mentality. Regrettably, I address him from Tripoli in the name of this people, who have reached a state of oppression, misery, and despondency. This should prompt every commander, leader, and official to realize his responsibility and rise to the level of this historic occasion in order that all may reach salvation and be rescued from this hateful reality. [passage omitted]

Karami further said: Camille Sham'un wants me to either resign or go to the Council of Ministers. Both are bitter pills that I cannot accept because I am committed to a policy and line in which I believe. [passage omitted] What does Camille Nimr Sham'un want by this resignation? He wants us to oppose the ongoing discussions in Damascus. I know his goal and intentions. I will not become an instrument for the implementation of these wicked goals. [passage omitted]

## Sham'un Comments on Karami's Policy, Syrian Talks

*NC281120 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 28 Mar 87*

[Text] Following his meeting with President al-Jumayyil, former President Camille Sham'un said they reviewed the current issues and the outcome of the Lebanese-Syrian talks. He stated: We learned that the talks have not produced any results. This is what President al-Jumayyil told me.

Asked if he sees any need for continuing the talks, considering the obstacles, Sham'un said: I repeatedly said negotiations must continue, even if they call for several meetings. It is not a one-sided matter. The Syrian Government must show a readiness to continue the talks. Then he added: Resolving these matters requires inter-Lebanese negotiations and a Lebanese agreement.

Touching on his call for holding a cabinet session, Sham'un said: President al-Jumayyil and the ministers agree. As for Karami, he says that the road to Ba'abda runs through Damascus. I disagree with that, not out of hatred for Damascus or for a lack of friendship with it, but because the cabinet meetings are purely a Lebanese issue. If the cabinet had met, we would not have reached this current situation. Yet, Karami's negativity got the better of everything, including public interests.

While calling for a cabinet meeting or government resignation and the formation of a government that would at least meet to resolve the problems, Sham'un called on the cabinet to assume its full responsibilities. He reiterated that there is no need for haste in abolishing political sectarianism. He said: For the last 12 years Lebanon has continued to exist under the system of distributing responsibility among the various sects, and before that the Lebanese lived peacefully together, thanks to the respect accorded to all the sects' rights. Despite its small size, he added, Lebanon has proved to be foremost among the Middle East countries; therefore, I see no call for haste in abolishing political sectarianism, particularly when the time is unfavorable.

## Al-Jumayyil Receives New Iranian Ambassador

*NC311303 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Excerpt] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today received the credentials of Ahmad Dastmalchiyan, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Lebanon. Senior protocol, Presidency, and Foreign Ministry officials attended the ceremony. [passage omitted]

## Al-Jumayyil Cited on Relations With Syria

*NC301730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Excerpt] Press doyen Milhim Karam has cited Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, as saying: We are on the way to establishing firm relations with Syria. Plurality guarantees the rights of all citizens, and we must safeguard it, regardless of the price of the sacrifices.

He ruled out a summit between the Lebanese and Syrian presidents or the holding of a cabinet session in a short time. [passage omitted]

## Prime Minister Calls For Reopening Beirut Airport

*NC311841 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has stated that the explosions occurring in West Beirut are mere soap bubbles that can never harm the march toward security, a march that enjoys the backing of the citizens.

The prime minister called on all parties concerned to reopen the Beirut Airport for traffic by the end of this week. The aforementioned remarks were contained in the statement that Prime Minister Karami made at the end of the general authority's meeting at 1900 today.

### 'Explosive Device' Goes Off in Airline Office

*NC010522 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 1 Apr 87*

[Text] An explosive device went off in the Middle East Airlines [MEA] office in the Al-Maqasid building, near the Al-Hilu Barracks on the Mar Ilyas-al-Tinah road, in West Beirut last night.

Radio Free Lebanon has also learned that Abu Ja'far, a soldier from the Syrian town of Tall Kalakh was found injured near Al-Maqasid hospital [in West Beirut] yesterday.

### Swiss Embassy Resumes Activities 30 Mar

*NC301336 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Text] The Swiss Embassy [in West Beirut] opened its doors today to resume its normal activities. Operations at the embassy had been suspended for several months.

### Explosive Device Near Kuwaiti Embassy Defused

*NC310807 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Military sappers dismantled an explosive device in West Beirut at 0900 today. The device, using sticks of dynamite, was found in a bag in front of the Kuwaiti Embassy in Bi'r Hasan.

### Syrians Train Fighters, Monitor Iranian Embassy

*NC281408 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 28 Mar 87*

[Text] Radio Free Lebanon learned today that the Syrian forces in West Beirut have opened a training center in Sabra. Under the supervision of Syrian intelligence officers, the forces are training 800 people, mostly from Ba'albakk and the south, in house-to-house fighting.

According to our information, an 'Alawite named Anis al-Kurdi is in charge of the instruction. He is assisted by conscripts from the [Lebanese Army's] 6th Brigade and a number of Amal Movement members who previously attended training courses in Syria.

These people will be placed at the disposal of 'Aql Hamiyah, the Amal Movement's military official, who takes his orders directly from Syrian intelligence.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that a number of Syrian intelligence personnel in civilian clothes are monitoring movements in and around the Iranian Embassy. According to Iranian Embassy official (Haj Samir Hutayt), alias Abu Hasan, who is also in charge of public mobilization in the southern suburb, the Iranians are aware of the Syrian moves. They have taken precautions and ordered their men to watch the Syrians.

### 'Occupation Forces' Fire on Nepalese Post

*NC301315 (Clandestine) Voice of the People in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Excerpts] At 1100 today in the South, resistance members attacked a post of the occupation forces and their agents in Tallat al-Huqban with rockets. The results of the attack are not known yet. Afterward the occupation forces combed the area, shelling Kafra, Sarbin, and Haris. [passage omitted]

The occupation forces stationed in Tallat al-Huqban today fired several shells in the direction of the Nepalese post in Yatar, and the Nepalese soldiers returned the fire.

### Israeli Troops Sent to Western Al-Biqa'

*NC311731 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Israeli helicopters flew over the Jazzin area and western Al-Biqa' early today. In addition, it has been reported that two enemy planes landed in an enemy area in Kafr Huna.

According to an NNA report, Israeli troops have been sent to the frontlines in western Al-Biqa', Jazzin, Kafr Huna, and Al-Khardali.

### PNSF Leadership Appeals for End to Camps Siege

*NC011237 (Clandestine) Voice of the People in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 1 Apr 87*

[Text] The PNSF leadership and the popular committees in the Beirut camps have addressed an appeal to the Palestinian people in Lebanon and the Arab countries, Mufti Hasan Khalid, Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, Nationalist and Progressive Parties and forces, and nationalist figures.

In the appeal, the PNSF urges them to work for an end to the siege of Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps, to allow supplies into the camps, and to evacuate the wounded.

The PNSF called for a sit-in in mosques and churches on Friday, and asked that the Friday sermon be devoted to an appeal for the siege of the Beirut camps to be lifted.

The PNSF communique stated that four children and five wounded persons died today due to hunger and lack of medicine, and because it is impossible to perform surgery in Shatila camp.

The communique accused Amal of making lame excuses to justify continuing the siege of the camps.

### Rosenne: USSR To Resume Joint Diplomatic Ties

*JN010635 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Apr 87*

[Text] An urgent dispatch just received from New York says that Israel's UN representative Me'ir Rosenne announced this morning that Israel and the USSR have agreed to end the severance of diplomatic relations that has prevailed between them for 20 years. The Israeli representative said in this respect that a Soviet delegation will arrive in Israel and that an Israeli delegation will also go to the USSR. However, he did not specify any dates.

It is noteworthy that this dispatch follows a recent meeting in New York between Avraham Tamir, director general of the Israeli Foreign ministry, and the USSR representative in the United Nations. Moscow had not raised the possibility that the diplomatic relations severed with Israel since 1967 would be resumed after this meeting.

### Visits Not Simultaneous

*TA010526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Apr 87*

[Report by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami]

[Text] A few days ago Israeli Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne and Soviet Embassy Charge Igor Sokolov conferred in Washington. Rosenne informed the Soviets that Israel is no longer demanding that an Israeli delegation be sent to Moscow at the same time that the Soviet consular survey delegation visits Israel. The Soviets submitted to Rosenne a message, written in English, containing a statement that the Soviet survey delegation would be prepared to come to Israel from the middle of April. The Soviets would receive their visas at the Dutch Consulate in Moscow, which usually handles the supply of visas to Israel. The Soviet message also stated that the delegation members expect Israeli assistance upon their arrival in Tel Aviv.

It should be noted that Israel's decision does not rule out the matter of reciprocity in the delegations' visits, as was determined in the Helsinki meeting last summer. As is recalled, the Voice of Israel then reported for the first time that the Soviets were initiating talks with Israel on consular matters and that a meeting between the Israeli and Soviet Foreign Ministry representatives was indeed held in Helsinki. In that meeting, which lasted for only 90 minutes, the Israeli representatives insisted on reciprocity in the visits. Now, in the wake of the apparent thaw in Soviet-Israel relations, it appears that Israel is no longer insisting that the delegations be sent simultaneously. The Soviet delegation will be the first to come; afterward, an Israeli delegation will leave for Moscow. The decision to agree to the visit by the Soviet delegation was reached in consultations between the prime minister and the vice prime minister.

### Comments on Reciprocity

*TA010652 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 1 Apr 87*

[Interview over the telephone with Israeli Ambassador to the United States Me'ir Rosenne by program moderator Karmit Gay on 1 April — live]

[Text] [Gay] Me'ir Rosenne, good morning to you.

[Rosenne] Good morning.

[Gay] As we heard, you are playing a role in the contacts with the Soviets. First, could you tell us whether you also believe that the timing of the contacts is aimed at focusing on Secretary of State Shultz' visit to Moscow?

[Rosenne] It is very difficult to say why things have happened precisely at this time. It is not a process that just started today. It is a known fact, but not all the details were released. However, these contacts have been going on for a long time. I do not think the timing is connected to the U.S. secretary of state's visit there. It is an ongoing process, and I hope that ultimately we will renew the relations. I think this is in the Soviets' interests, but is undoubtedly also in Israel's interests.

[Gay] Could you tell us something about the atmosphere of these contacts?

[Rosenne] Look, these contacts were held in several places and the reports on them did not always reflect exactly what took place. This may have been because they were based on rumors and inaccurate information — that is, the leaks were not the most reliable. In any event, these contacts deal with practical issues, and the atmosphere is fine. I will not go into detail, but the contacts are practical and the meetings are held alternately at our or the Soviets' initiative.

[Gay] Could you explain why Israel in fact agreed to forgo the principle of reciprocity — that is, why will the Soviet consular delegation be coming here first and only afterward....

[Rosenne, interrupting] Forgive me, there was some contradiction in your report. On the one hand, you claim that we conceded the principle of reciprocity, and this is incorrect. In the same report you clarify that we did not forgo this principle.

[Gay] What, then, is the truth?

[Rosenne] The truth is that Israel did not forgo the principle of reciprocity. It is acceptable, and will be determined when the dates are decided on. In relations between countries everything is based on reciprocity, and this is an acceptable practice. As for dates and so on, these will be determined in contacts between the two countries, and I do not think that this is the time to release all the details.

[Gay] Does that mean that the date mentioned — namely, mid-April — is also imprecise?

[Rosenne] I did not say this. I do not want to go into some of the details. As for the principle of reciprocity, I can state explicitly that the Israeli Government's decision was not to forgo this principle. In fact, no one has asked us to concede this principle. In the event that a Soviet delegation comes to Israel, an Israeli delegation will go to the Soviet Union. This is all I will say. As for the dates, even when this delegation comes and our delegation goes, the contacts will continue.

[Gay] Could you tell us what other subjects, besides the consular delegation, came up for discussion?

[Rosenne] Look, I think it is the Israeli Government's right and prerogative to know these things, and in the event that a decision is reached to issue a release, the matter will be made public. As I said, there is certainly a Soviet interest in renewing relations with Israel; however, Israel also has an interest in having the Israeli flag flying again in Moscow soon. When exactly this will happen, we cannot say.

[Gay] Usually when talking about the Soviet Union, there is an automatic association with the Soviet Jewry issue. Yesterday we received reports on the delegation from the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish American Organizations that returned from Moscow and reported on the possibility that 11,000 aliyah refuseniks will be permitted to emigrate, You met with Morris Abram, the conference chairman; what did he tell you?

[Rosenne] Most of the details have been released. I think the fact that a delegation paid a visit is in itself important, because the members also met with Soviet Jews, and this indicates to what degree world Jewry considers this a matter of top priority — following Israel's security. Of this there is no doubt. Now we will have to wait and see how these promises we have heard about will be implemented, and this of course depends on the Soviet authorities. We indeed hope that a favorable change will be effected concerning the Jews there. The struggle of the Jews there and their courage arouses much admiration and appreciation, and we all hope that their and our struggle will bear fruit.

### Delegation, Peres-Shevardnadze Meeting Expected

*TA311919 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*
*1900 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] A Soviet consular delegation will visit Israel soon. This was reported to our political correspondent Yig'al Goren by senior political sources. The delegation will come to Jerusalem to examine the situation of Soviet property there. Jerusalem is expecting the Soviet Union to gradually thaw its relations with Israel as well as ease its policy on the question of Soviet Jews. So how do things appear in Jerusalem and in Moscow? Our foreign news editor, David Witzthum, will attempt to answer this from the studio:

This is the possible scenario between Israel and the Soviet Union: According to Jerusalem sources, the Soviet Union is interested in establishing political relations. A Soviet consular-level delegation will arrive in Israel in a few weeks. That will be the first stage, and the second will be a meeting between the two foreign ministers, Peres and Shevardnadze, in Europe or perhaps even in the Soviet Union, although still not in Moscow. In parallel, direct diplomatic contacts will be held, particularly over the international conference. UN secretary General Perez de Cuellar has recently looked into the Soviet Union's position on a preparatory committee. We have learned that his conclusion is that the purpose of the international conference is direct talks between the sides. It seems the Soviets are prepared to reconsider the issue of the preparatory committee and agree to convene the UN General Assembly twice, so as to launch the participants onto the path of talks and later to congratulate them after the fact.

It appears that three personalities in Moscow lead these contacts: They are led by Mikhail Gorbachev, who has his eye on Western public opinion, and followed by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Anatoliy Dobrynin, chairman of the CPSU's International Department who in fact functions as a second foreign minister — this duality results in a sort of competition between the two and increases the signals.

Jerusalem says that the proof of the pudding will be in actual events, in implementation. As for the Jewish question, according to one assessment the Soviets want the U.S. Jewish community, rather than the Israeli Government, to handle the problem of Soviet Jews. Some people in Jerusalem also support this approach; hence the support for the visits by the pillars of the American Jewish community to Moscow. However, leading Russian immigrant activists in Israel contend that the Americans only spoil things. Immigration activists who met in Moscow with Edgar Bronfman and his fellow visitors to the Soviet Union left the meeting disappointed, claiming that the permission granted to send some Torah scrolls to Moscow is no substitute for opening the gates to the tens of thousands who want to leave. Furthermore, the Jewish Orthodox community in the United States does not see eye to eye with the people who are supposed to determine Israel's policy. The 12,000 Jews Bronfman mentioned [as about to receive exit permits from Soviet authorities] may be the last ones and could cost the Zionist cause a heavy price, especially since most of them will continue from their direct flight to Ben-Gurion Airport to the United States, to join their comrades.

### USSR's Gerasimov Confirms Talks With Bronfman

*TA311007 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1000 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Gennadiy Gerasimov, the spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, has for the first time confirmed that a delegation of Jewish leaders led by Edgar Bronfman, the president of the World Jewish Congress, held talks in Moscow. However, in a talk with our correspondent Gid'on Remez, Gerasimov abstained from giving any additional details, saying that Bronfman's interlocutors had not been Soviet Foreign Ministry officials. Replying to a question as to which spokesman would be authorized to supply information about the talks, Gerasimov said there is no such spokesman and that he himself would soon try to obtain the information.

Last night, several members of the Jewish delegation reported that the Soviet Union is prepared to let all refuseniks and their families out.

## Leaders Respond to Soviet Policy Change Reports

### Shamir Reacts With 'Skepticism'

*TA311115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1100 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has reacted with skepticism to reports about a change in Soviet policy. Quoting the prime minister's associates, our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that no agreement has yet been reached and that the figure of 12,000 Jews who reportedly may be allowed out of the Soviet Union is insignificant when compared to the 400,000 Jews who might be left behind.

In contrast, associates of Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres say that any Jew leaving the Soviet Union is an accomplishment and that the main achievement of Bronfman's talks in Moscow is the direct flights via Bucharest.

### Further Shamir Comments

*TA311727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1705 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Regarding the reported change in the Soviet Union's policy, the prime minister has said that if a change really occurs in this country's policy on Jewish emigration, it will have great importance for Israel's status in the world as well. In a conversation with our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum, Yitzhaq Shamir said there are indeed signs but no certainty as yet.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] Well, there is no official change there yet. We would like to see such a change. There are only signs in the meantime, but if this change does occur, it will certainly have very great importance for Israel's status in the world and for the immigration of Jews to Eretz Yisra'el.

[Nussbaum] Are there really any indications of Soviet signals?

[Shamir] There are signals and there are signs, but there is no certainty.

[Nussbaum] Have you received a report from the leaders of U.S. Jews who held meetings and talks in the Soviet Union?

[Shamir] I cannot go into all the details, but it would be sufficient to say that matters have not yet been formally closed. [end recording]

### Peres on 'Openness, Movement'

*TA311736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1705 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said the signals from the Soviet Union do not yet indicate any decision, but openness and movement.

[Begin Peres recording] This must be seen comprehensively, as part of the policy of changes in the Soviet Union. For the time being there is not a decision, but there is, as they say, openness and movement, and of course we have an enormous interest in this. First and foremost is the matter of the Jews, but there is also the matter of relations with the Soviet Union and its role in the Middle East. I think that when an opening is made, it must be made even larger. [end recording]

### Notes 'Slight Thaw'

*TA311951 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*
*1907 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent Yig'al Goren in Peres' office on 31 March — recorded]

[Text] [Goren] There has been a flood of rumors for several months now regarding the possibility that the Soviet Union and Israel will resume ties. According to the information you have, has significant progress really been made, and are we to expect a development here?

[Peres] I believe so, although this development will not be as fast or as dramatic as we may wish. Still, according to the information I have, there is definitely a process of change.

[Goren] How is that manifest?

[Peres] In three areas: first, in regard to the Jews, even if the members of the Jewish delegation that visited Moscow, were not given conclusive, binding promises, the very fact that these issues are being addressed, such as the opening of synagogues or a kosher restaurant, the permitting of Jewish education and family reunification — this in itself marks a change in the Soviet attitude toward these topics, which have to date been considered internal Soviet affairs.

I believe that in the other sphere as well, namely the fabric of bilateral relations, there has been a slight thaw and we will surely witness something to attest to this in the next few days, although this will still not be a very crucial thing and not what we want. Still, we should expect a slight change.

Thirdly, with respect to Middle East issues and the talks currently under way between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union says that it is interested in playing a part in the political process and has furthermore described its relations with Israel as ties that are gradually improving a bit.

### Herzog: Signs of 'Real' Change

*TA311230 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
*1200 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] President Hayim Herzog believes that the reports from the Soviet Union along with other signs indicate a real and perhaps even dramatic change. Speaking to our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum, President Herzog said this change may have far-reaching consequences, and we must be ready for them.

### Tamir on Emigration

*TA311612 IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir told political correspondents this afternoon that there are indeed signs that the Soviet Union is changing its emigration policy. He said this should be welcomed, adding that if a real change occurs in the status of Soviet Jews, this will undoubtedly also affect the political arena and matters related to an international conference. [passage omitted]

### FRG Officials on Renewed Ties

*TA310532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Senior officials in the West German Foreign Ministry say the Soviet Union is planning to renew diplomatic ties with Israel. The officials told Yosi Beilin, the director general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, that in their estimation the Soviets are ready to meet Israel's conditions for Soviet participation in the Middle East political arena. The West German officials also believe that China will follow the Soviet initiative and establish relations with Israel. Beilin has been in Europe for the past week holding talks in Paris and Bonn. He also met with the Chinese foreign minister in Bonn.

### Beilin, Tamir Hold Talks on Peace Conference

*TA311227 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 31 Mar 87 p 1*

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] On his return from political talks in the United States, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, Avraham Tamir, said "the United States is turning the matter of the international conference into a starting point without which there will be no negotiations, and anybody who says the Americans have dropped the subject is talking nonsense."

At the same time, a report has reached Jerusalem on Tamir's meeting with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, in which the latter said that Secretary of State George Shultz thinks the conference is a "nonstarter" [last word in English] and he is not convinced that such a process would lead to bilateral talks. In his reply, Tamir told Murphy that we could live without a conference, but it is a necessity for King Husayn. In reaction to this report, Tamir said that what is missing is the sentence explaining that Murphy and Shultz are referring to a conference in the format demanded by the Soviets — that is, a framework in which the PLO will also participate and be able to intervene in the bilateral talks.

In talks Tamir held with the UN secretary general as well as with the Soviet ambassador to the United Nations, the idea of holding preparatory talks as a first stage, with the participation of the parties involved in the dispute and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, was discussed.

The political director general of the Foreign Ministry, Dr Yosi Beilin, who has returned from a visit to West Germany and France, said that in his meeting with French Minister of External Relations Jean-Bernard Raimond he had explained that Israel would oppose a preparatory conference with the participation of the five permanent members only, because it is inconceivable that others should dictate the rules of the game for the conference which is to discuss peace in the Middle East.

Beilin also emphasized that nobody in Israel would agree to the participation of the PLO in an international conference, but there are no reservations about incorporating Palestinians from the territories. Beilin said that West Germany and France accepted the terms Israel had set for the participation of the Soviet Union in the international conference, and he said that from the talks the Germans had held with the Chinese foreign minister, who visited there not long ago, they had formed the impression that Beijing would follow the Soviet Union on the matter of establishing diplomatic relations with Israel.

### Tamir On Conference Preparatory Talks

*TA311507 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1451 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir, who has held meetings with the PRC amd Soviet UN ambassadors in New York, believes that direct preparatory talks preceding an international conference will be held in 1987. Speaking to political correspondents, Mr Tamir said that the Soviets have broached a new formula for parallel preparatory talks among the five superpowers and the Middle East partners, and among the parties themselves. Tamir believes that the United States will shortly initiate moves toward these preparatory talks. The Foreign Ministry director general added that the Israeli representation in Hong Kong has received favorable reaction from the PRC following his meeting with the Chinese UN envoy.

### Beilin on Palestinian Representation Criteria

*AU291427 Paris AFP in English 0951 GMT 29 Mar 87*

[Text] Paris, March 29 (AFP) - Any Palestinian living on the West Bank who has not been found guilty of terrorism is eligible to represent his people in Middle East peace talks, a senior Israeli official said here in an interview Saturday with Agence France Presse.

Yosi Beilin, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, stressed however that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) "as such" was not eligible as a representative of West Bank Palestinians at an international peace conference.

Israel "must have a say in the choice" of Palestinians who will take part in a peace conference, he added. Palestinian representatives will have to be chosen "through an agreement between Israel and the Arab side", he said.

Mr. Beilin was returning to Israel Sunday, after a four-day visit here during which he conferred with Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond.

The Israeli official said he was opposed to a French proposal that a working group comprising representatives of the five permanent U.N. Security Council members (Britain, China, France, Soviet Union, United States) should be set up to prepare an international peace conference.

This "would complicate matters", he said, adding however that he was not opposed to those five nations holding informal discussions prior to an international conference.

Meanwhile, PLO leader Yasir ‘Arafat said Sunday that the PLO "agrees to participate in a Middle East peace conference as part of a joint Arab delegation and not as a separate delegation".

In an interview with the Saudi daily *Asharq Al-Awsat*, Mr. ‘Arafat stressed that this position "does not diminish the PLO's rights as the sole representative of the Palestinian people".

## AL-QUDS on Possible U.S.-Soviet Summit Agreement

*TA311901 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 30 Mar 87 pp 1, 7*

[Editorial: "The Two Superpowers and the International Conference"]

[Text] The international peace conference has become an issue to most of the elements in the equation of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Arab parties to the conflict, including the PLO, demand and insist that the international conference constitute the main forum for negotiations and talks to advance the peace process in the region.

Israel has two positions on the international peace conference. One is represented by the viewpoint of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who rejects the convocation of an international peace conference and insists on the need to conduct direct bilateral talks between Israel and each of the Arab governments separately. The second viewpoint is represented by the positions of Israeli Foreign Minister Shim‘on Peres, who agrees to the principle of convening the talks' opening session under an international umbrella, with the delegations later divided into separate bilateral working committees between Israel, on the one hand, and each of the concerned Arab parties, on the other.

During the 1970's, the United States supported and backed the convocation of the international peace conference, then known by the name of the Geneva Conference. This conference was held under the joint chairmanship of the United States and the Soviet Union at the end of 1973 with the participation of the foreign ministers of Jordan, Egypt, and Syria. The United States also consented to the convocation of an international conference under Soviet-U.S. chairmanship by means of the Carter-Brezhnev declaration issued in October 1977.

Events and developments in the region during the past 10 years, however, led to a comprehensive change in the U.S. position, resulting in support and backing for the principle of direct bilateral negotiations. This eventually resulted in deepening the gap between the Arab sides, and Israel and the United States.

Yesterday news agencies carried reports on U.S. consent to an international peace conference with the participation of the Soviet Union. Should the accuracy of these reports be confirmed, this will herald a real breakthrough in the stalemate currently pervading the peace efforts.

A U.S.-Soviet agreement on the convocation of an international peace conference would represent a major and great stimulus to peace efforts, since the policy of the two superpowers has a direct impact on international relations and on the course of politics and diplomacy all over the world, as well as on the equation of the Arab- Israeli conflict. The consent of the United States and the Soviet Union on a framework to advance the peace process in the region would be liable to render a serious, strong contribution to peace efforts.

## New Commander Replaces Sela‘ at Tel Nof Base

*TA311233 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Yesterday a senior Air Force officer was appointed commander of the Tel Nof Air Base to replace Colonel Avi‘em Sela‘. Our military correspondent reports that the officer will serve as acting commander until a permanent commander is appointed. Col Sela‘ will continue to live in Tel Nof for a few months, and there is as yet no decision about his new assignment in the Air Force. Security sources emphasized that Col Sela‘ being relieved of the post of commander of the Tel Nof Air Base puts an end to his role in the Pollard affair.

## President Herzog Leaves for Switzerland 1 Apr

*TA010808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 1 Apr 87*

[Text] President Herzog's departure for Switzerland was delayed by 75 minutes. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports that the plane, which took off on schedule with the president on board, was forced to return after 15 minutes because of engine trouble. The president and his wife departed on another plane.

## Peres Urges Japan To Increase Commercial Ties

*TA271225 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 27 Mar 87*

[Text] The foreign minister has reiterated that the Soviet Union and the PRC must establish full diplomatic relations with Israel if they want to join the political process in the Middle East. Our political correspondent ‘Oded Ben-‘Ami reports that Mr Peres made these remarks in a meeting with Japanese diplomats. In Peres' opinion, Japan should have broader commercial relations with Israel, and past experience shows that such links would not jeopardize Japan's trade with the Arab countries.

### Romanian Envoy Dismayed With Reports on Absence

*TA301454 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Mar 87 p A5*

[Text] Constantin Vasiliu, Romania's former ambassador to Israel, met a few days ago with Israel's Ambassador to Bucharest Yosef Govrin.

Vasiliu, who left Israel unexpectedly last November, expressed his dismay over reports alleging that he had been deposed or that he had committed suicide after returning to Romania.

No new ambassador has been appointed since Vasiliu's departure. Romanian officials have explained that the appointments of several ambassadors to many countries all over the world are still pending approval by President Ceausescu.

## ALGERIA

### Four Palestinian Officials Arrive 31 March

*LD312314 Algiers Domestic Service in French*
*2200 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] A Palestinian delegation arrived in Algiers this evening. The delegation is composed of George Habash, PFLP secretary general; and Nayif Hawatimah of Fatah, and Mr Abu Bakr, Fatah spokesman, and Tal'at Ya'qub, PLF secretary general. They were met by the party official in charge of the Council of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples, Sadek Zouaten.

## LIBYA

### Four Palestinian Officials Depart Tripoli

*LD312047 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1839 GMT*
*31 Mar 87*

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 31 Al-Marrikh (JANA)— Dr George Habash, PFLP secretary general; brother Nayif Hawatimah, DFLP secretary general; Tal'at Ya'Qub, Palestinian Liberation Front (PLF) secretary general; and brother 'Atif Abu Bakr, official spokesman of the Fatah movement/the Revolutionary Council, left Tripoli this evening. They held several meetings here which culminated in the agreement to restore unity to the PLO, now called the Tripoli document. This agreement was reached thanks to the sincere revolutionary efforts that the brother leader of the revolution exerted to restore the unity of the Palestinian detachments. [passage omitted: Habash statement to JANA praising the role played by Al-Qadhdhafi in achieving such a document and assertions concerning its importance and significance]

### Sanaa VOP Notes Al-Qadhdhafi-Al-Wazir Meeting

*JN312016 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic*
*1600 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, met with Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, the day before yesterday. They reviewed the Palestinian situation, the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, and the Libyan leadership's efforts to consolidate the unity of the Palestinian factions. Brother Abu Jihad expressed his appreciation and that of the Palestinian leadership for Brother al-Qadhdhafi's continuous and intensive efforts to push forward steps to unite the national Palestinian action under the banner of the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and to support the militant march to achieve the Palestinian people's objectives.

### JANA Editor Denies Change in Iran-Iraq Policy

*LD311226 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1152 GMT*
*31 Mar 87*

[Text] Tripoli, 31 March (JANA) — U.S. and Western news agencies yesterday carried statements they claimed were made by Salah Khalaf alias Abu Iyad in Abu Dhabi to the effect that there was a change in the Libyan Arab position toward Iran and Iraq.

Commenting on this today, the JANA political affairs editor considered it unlikely that Abu Iyad would utter such statements which can only be described as a distortion of the Libyan Arab position toward the Iranian revolution.

The editor added: There is no need to reaffirm that our position toward the Iranian revolution is a principled constant position that has not changed; likewise our position toward Iraq and the great Iraqi people is also firm and unchanged.

The editor pointed out that the Libyan Arab position toward the Iraq-Iran war is clear and leaves no room for doubt as Libya was the first to call for an end to the war in its early days.

The editor recalled the cable the brother leader of the revolution sent to the two countries in September 1981 in which he said that the killers and killed in this war will both go to hell, and he called for an immediate end to it.

The editor stressed that all the facts and circumstances affirm the need to direct all guns to the breasts of the enemies in occupied Palestine and to rally Arab and Islamic capabilities for the liberation of the Arab land from the Zionist usurpers and those who stand behind them.

## MOROCCO

### Turkish President Evren in Rabat on Official Visit

#### King Greets Evren on Arrival

*TA302049 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish*
*2000 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Text] President Kenan Evren was received at Rabat airport today by King Hassan II of Morocco with a military ceremony. Crown prince Sidi Mohamed and other government officials were present at the welcoming ceremony. After a 21-gun salute, the national anthems of the two countries were played.

Citizens cheered joyfully at President Evren and King Hassan II during their drive from the airport into the city.

The official talks to be headed by the two men will begin in Rabat tomorrow. On Wednesday President Evren will go to Fes, and he will return to Turkey on Thursday. Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu and Public Works and Housing Minister Safa Giray are accompanying Evren on this visit.

#### Ankara on Meeting With King Hassan II

*TA312030 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish*
*1600 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Official talks between Turkey and Morocco were held in Rabat today. The Turkish Radio and Television team reports that during their meeting, President Kenan Evren briefed King

Hassan II of Morocco on the latest crisis between Turkey and Greece. King Hassan II expressed his pleasure over the ending of tension between the two countries and said he favors the solution of problems through peaceful negotiations.

Evren also briefed the Moroccan side on Turkish views regarding the Cyprus problem and expressed Turkey's concern over the international recognition extended to the Greek Cypriot side. It was learned that the king received the information on this subject with understanding. The plight of the Turkish minority living in Bulgaria was also explained to the Moroccan side.

During the talks on bilateral relations, the mutual granting of visas was taken up, and an agreement was reached for an official visit by the Moroccan interior minister to Turkey at the end of April to settle the issue.

The Palestinian issue was also discussed during the talks, and the proposal for convening an international conference to settle the problem was assessed.

Meanwhile the Moroccan side briefed the Turkish side on the actions of the Polisario guerrillas and expressed its desire for a negotiated settlement.

Talks between the Turkish and Moroccan delegations today were headed, respectively, by Public Works and Housing Minister Safa Giray and Equipment and Vocational Cadre Training Minister Mohamed Kabbaj. Turkish businessmen also participated in the meeting. It was explained during the talks that Turkish firms measure up to European firms in the field of construction services, and that they are ready to work in Morocco in this field.

The Moroccan press and radio are giving large coverage to Evren's visit. Newspapers are printing lengthy articles to introduce Turkey to their readers. Moroccan televison broadcast the entire welcoming ceremony accorded to Evren upon his arrival in Rabat.

After concluding his talks with King Hassan II, Evren will proceed tomorrow to the city of Fes for a study tour. He is expected to return to Turkey on Thursday, 2 April.

### King Hosts Banquet for Evren

*LD312234 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Rabat, March 31 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco hosted Monday evening a private dinner in the bonour of Turkish President Kenan Evren.

Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, members of the Moroccan Cabinet and Turkish Presidential delegation attended the banquet.

President Evren arrived here earlier in the afternoon on a four day state visit to Morocco.

### Romanian Deputy Defense Minister Departs 31 Mar

*LD312201 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] The first deputy minister of national defense in the Socialist Republic of Romania, Lieutenant General Victor Stanculescu, this morning left Morocco following an official visit he paid to our country, where he was received yesterday evening by His Majesty King Hassan II, who presented him with the Alawi Medal of the Higher Grade. He was also received by Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki. He was seen off at Mohamed V International Airport by General Mohamed Achehbar, the general secretary of the Ministry of National Defense, a number of senior officers of the High Command of the Royal Armed Forces, and the Romanian ambassador to Rabat.

## SUDAN

### New GUNT Supporters Held for Arms Trafficking

*LD312224 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Eight people have been arrested by the authorities of Darfur Province in Sudan: They are reported to have been trying to bring four trucks loaded with weapons into Chad on behalf of the new GUNT, the movement led by Acheikh ibn Oumar.

Acheikh ibn Oumar was moreover received once again recently — yesterday, I think — by the head of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

### Libyan Envoy Departs With Verbal Message

*JN311227 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Khartoum, Mar 31 (SUNA) — Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's special envoy 'Umar Iskhal has left here Monday carrying a verbal message from State Council member, Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, to the Libyan leadership relating to bilateral relations.

On the other hand, an official source said in a press statement here Monday that the Sudan initiative aiming at bringing about a solution for the Chadian-Libyan conflict was still being followed up in its right avenue. The source also stressed that the question of the Libyan military presence in Darfur region had been settled politically and militarily and that the Libyan troops stationing in the north western part of the country had started withdrawing and moved 50 km north of a (Al-wakhaim) area, more than 150 km north of Al-Fashir, capital of Darfur.

The Libyan emissary had last week visited Khartoum and delivered messages from Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi to high ranking officials here and left for a tour of Djibouti, Somalia and Arab Democratic Yemens. He then returned here Sudan and left on Monday for Tripoli, Libya.

## Egyptian President Mubarak Phones Al-Mirghani

*JN281437 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 28 Mar 87*

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Mar (SUNA) — Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning contacted State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani on the telephone as part of the continuous consultations to bolster relations between the two fraternal countries and peoples in all fields.

## AL-HADAF: Libyans 'Wiped Out' by French in West

*JN311552 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1442 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Mar (SUNA) - The newspaper *Al-Hadaf*, mouthpiece of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has said that great numbers of the Libyan forces stationed in a number of towns in Darfur, West Sudan, were completely wiped out as a result of the recent raid launched by French Jaguar aircraft against these forces.

Eyewitnesses told *Al-Hadaf* that the people in areas close to the battle were panicked as a result of the French planes' bombardment of the Libyan forces. The eyewitnesses added that Chadian infantry troops penetrated deep into Sudanese territory chasing the defeated Libyan forces and fought with them in another battle. The retreating Libyan forces were forced to plant mines around them in the desert inside Sudanese territory, a matter which constitutes a threat to citizens' security and freedom of movement.

The eyewitnesses told *Al-Hadaf* that the townspeople and the Libyan forces that were subjected to the air and ground attacks deserted the towns, especially those in the Abu Suruj and Tendalti areas on the Sudanese-Chadian border.

It is noteworthy that the Libyan forces were defeated by the Chadian forces in Abu Suruj, Abu Qamari, Kartub, (Al-Tunaybah), Kalas, and (Wadi Hawr).

## Grouping Issues Communique on Libyan Presence

*JN281957 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 28 Mar 87*

[Text] Khartoum, Mar. 28 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Rural Forces Grouping, which includes several regional entities from west, east, and south Sudan, has urged the government to drive any foreign troops from within the Sudanese territories.

A communique issued here today by the outspoken popular grouping has expressed hope that Sudan would not be ((a scene of warring)) [double parentheses as received] to foreign elements. The communique was referring to the presence of the 1000-strong Libyan troops in western Sudan.

The controversy of the Libyan troops in Sudan has stirred a number of reactions in the country.

The Libyan troops entered the country last Feb [escorting relief supplies] to western Sudan. Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has denounced the presence of these troops in the country and urged them to pull out of the country... [ellipsis as received]

## 'Differences' Emerge in Talks With Iranians

*JN311444 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 28 Mar 87 pp 3, 8*

[Text] Khartoum — *Al-Ittihad* has learned that basic differences surfaced during the talks which took place in early March between the Sudanese side led by Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Iranian side led by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

A responsible source at the Sudanese Foreign Ministry has told *Al-Ittihad* that many differences emerged during the Sudanese-Iranian talks. The source said the Sudanese initiative to end the Gulf war was not discussed in detail. Though the meetings were held at the highest level and in complete secrecy, no tangible results transpired because the Iranian side adhered to its demand for condemning Iraq and blaming it for starting the war and for its consequences. Sudan urged the Iranian authorities to end the war between the two Muslim peoples and to solve the differences peacefully.

The source noted that Iran continues to procrastinate on the release of the remaining Sudanese POW's though a resolution was issued by the Iranian Supreme Council calling for their release. The Iranian side asks for fulfillment of some basic political and media conditions. Some of these conditions are hard to meet, such as the demand to denounce Iraq and a government guarantee preventing a further influx of Sudanese into Iraq.

Sudan told the Iranian delegation that the democratic situation in Sudan does not permit controlling people or preventing their travel and that this is supported by the fact that many Sudanese are currently fighting alongside the Iranians.

Responding to an Iranian accusation, the Sudanese side denied that Sudanese information media are biased toward Iraq. The Sudanese side stressed that the official information media give the opportunity for all sides to express their political lines and that the government is not responsible for news published by party papers.

The Sudanese Government source told *Al-Ittihad* that the Iranian delegation expressed displeasure with the Sudanese Government's reaction to the recent release of Sudanese POW's, because Sudanese media did not fully cover their release.

The Sudanese side told the Iranian delegation that the prime minister, all government officials, and the POW's themselves praised the Iranian step and that the government made adequate guarantees to prevent exploitation of these POW's by any anti-Iranian side.

The government official called Velayati's remarks during his Khartoum press conference -- that investigation of the remaining POW's is still incomplete -- unjustifiable. The source said these

POW's have been in captivity for 4 years. The source added: The total number of POW's is 41, of whom 15 were released during the visit of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to Tehran. Some 26 POW's remain in captivity and 20 of the POW's are civilians who were arrested on Majnun Island while on duty at the Iraqi petroleum company. Some 18 of the POW's were arrested in Dezful where they worked as military technicians with the Iraqi forces. There were only three Sudanese soldiers in the Iraqi Army.

On a possible Iranian role in the southern Sudan issue, the government official said Iran views the issue from a religious perspective. The source added that the Sudanese side told the Iranian delegation that Sudan is a country with many cultures, religions, and races and that this situation will not tolerate any religious or ethnic bigotry.

The source added that the trade protocol signed between the two countries stipulates a trade exchange of about $100 million. An equal deal was signed under which Sudan will import about 250,000 tons of oil and will export 500,000 tons of corn and 500,000 tons of sesame seeds to Iran. Both sides agreed this deal will not be affected by the decision of the Sudanese Trade Ministry to stop signing equal deals. The source added: Iran expressed a desire to invest in agricultural, industrial, and service sectors in Sudan. Iran also expressed its readiness to build a cement factory and help develop a medicine industry with training scholarships.

## WESTERN SAHARA

### AL-BA'TH Interviews Polisario Leader Abdelaziz

*PM301441 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic*
*17 Mar 87 p 3*

[Unattributed interview with Mohamed Abdelaziz, Polisario secretary general and SDAR president; date and place not specified]

[Text] Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, Polisario secretary general and SDAR president, stressed that the principled, honorable, and courageous stand adopted by Arab Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in his confrontation with imperialism and Zionism, is fully appreciated. Abdelaziz said: President Hafiz al-Asad is an outstanding, knowledgeable leader whose stands honor all Arab combatants. We highly appreciate Syria's great principled stands on various national liberation causes.

Abdelaziz told *Al-Ba'th*: Our visit to Syria is taking place under extremely complicated circumstances. Syria is adopting a pan-Arab stand with a clear view. Syria is the progressive country in the Middle East. Syria is the steadfast stronghold of the fight against imperialist and Zionist conspiracies. We have always looked to Syria as a national symbol, a natural ally, a struggler that supports our battle, and a guarantor of national causes. I, on behalf of my people and the front, salute Syria's steadfastness, stand, courage, and the bravery of its armed forces. Syria's battle is our battle. Abdelaziz also said: During our visit to Syria, important meetings and talks took place, especially a meeting during which we had the honor of meeting President Hafiz al-Asad, Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, and other comrades in the leadership of the party and the state.

We formed a good impression during our meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad. We found him an outstanding and knowledgeable leader whose positions are honorable. We highly appreciate his understanding and firm stand toward the struggle of our people and his support for liberation causes in the world, while strengthening ties of cooperation and integration among national and progressive regimes in the Arab arena. Abdelaziz said: Our relations with Syria did not emerge only today, they are long-standing relations, and our visit and talks constitute an important step toward strengthening combative and fraternal relations between us and Syria, which struggles to defend the nation's honor, pride, and dignity.

The Polisario secretary general said: Our talks with Comrade al-Ahmar were characterized by truthfulness and a spirit of struggle. Our views coincided and we have agreed to strengthen and develop ties between the front and the Ba'th Party. The coming period will in fact witness practical steps toward embodying the common will.

Abdelaziz added: Our visit to steadfast Syria was very successful. We were sincerely touched by the great positions expressed by President Hafiz al-Asad. We see Syria as a steadfast stronghold for the Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and all progressive Arab national forces should extend their full support and backing to Syria's honorable and principled national stands. I would convey from the bottom of my heart warm and sincere militant greetings to steadfast Syria, its old party, and President Hafiz al-Asad, who symbolizes the militant leadership of the Arab nation at present. I salute its brave army. We confirm once more that the Polisario an effective faction of the Arab revolution. We have a firm desire and sincere will to strengthen and reinforce the honest militant relations between both our peoples and revolutions. The Polisario secretary general also said: The war in the Western Sahara was imposed on us by the Moroccan regime. We did not want to enter into a war with our neighbors. I believe that this is also the opinion of every progressive Arab because all blood, arms, and resources should be directed against the Arab nation's prime enemy, Israel. But Hassan II imposed the war on us, carrying out the will of imperialism and Zionism. His war against our Arab Saharan people serves Israel; it in fact exhausts any efforts we might be able to spare for the central cause; this war is a waste of Arab resources.

Abdelaziz added: Our people in the Western Sahara did not expect their neighbors to divide the country and therefore had no option but to defend themselves. We began to protect our people against the killing and destruction in 1973, when we founded our front. The first military operation against the Moroccan regime was carried out that same year. When Spain handed our country over to Morocco, the Moroccan regime began to commit crimes against our people and, consequently, our resistance has escalated since 1976, when the SDAR was freely declared. We are struggling for our rights and sovereignty. Our struggle has passed through successive stages: After the Moroccan invasion of our country and because of the crimes committed against our people, we began to organize our force to protect inhabitants from the oppression of Hassan II's forces. This was followed by the stage of major offensives like the one code-named "Martyr al-Wali", after the front secretary general martyred in Mauritania. Our targets were the rear bases of the Moroccan regime's forces. We hit its weak spots, and in fact this stage continued until 1981, when we were approaching a military settlement and victory. This stage was followed by what we call an expanded counterattack against the Moroccan regime, which was receiving full support from imperialist forces and the Zionist entity, which inspired its aggressive and expansionist strategy of building lines and barriers like the Bar-lev line; therefore they set up defensive and electronic barriers. We suffered from difficulties but managed to overcome them. Since 1985, we have begun to deal successfully with these lines and belts, achieving one victory after another, because we entered a war of attrition and continue to do so. In this war we chiefly depend on people who are believers, ready to make a sacrifice, and who can exploit the environment, darkness, and rough terrain to cross the defensive lines. We have had reasonable success along this line, which extends for approximately 2,000 km, and the 160,000-strong force of Hassan II was forced to retreat. In fact we exhausted these forces as we launched military operations at the rate of 10 operations a day; during February and this month we have adopted a new military investment plan by launching major operations, hitting particular positions and capturing equipment and personnel. We will continue to pursue this line until we defeat the Moroccan king and force him to stop his aggression.

Abdelaziz said: Nevertheless, we still call for peace and a peaceful solution to the conflict through negotiations on the basis of UN resolution 4050, the OAU resolution, and the nonaligned countries' resolutions. But Hassan II totally rejects this and ignores international opinion. We will continue our struggle to defend our people within the framework of self-defense. We call upon all progressive forces in the world to support our people's struggle and put pressure on Hassan II, who will not be able to remove us from the liberated territories. We will continue our fatal strikes until he responds to international opinion because his use of Zionist officers will not help him.

Abdelaziz said: We have no contacts with the official traditional opposition in Morocco because they are mere puppets in the hands of the royal regime. In fact they represent the regime, not the Moroccan masses' ambitions. Our proof of this is that the opposition supports and agrees with Hassan II killing our Arab Saharan people, condemns Morocco's bread revolution in 1981, and condemns the demonstrations of January 1984, which demanded bread, housing, health services, and release of prisoners — but the regime replied with air attacks and mass killing. Our proof is also the opposition's stand toward Hassan II'S crimes against the Arab nation. He held a conference for the Zionists in Morocco and even when the puppet king met with Peres, the opposition, through its leadership, attended the meeting as honored guests. The opposition plots against the Moroccan people and the Arab nation; the opposition blesses the existing political, economic, and military cooperation between the Zionist entity and the Moroccan regime. Over the last 26 years Hassan II has tamed this opposition and transformed it into puppets ornamenting his palace and regime. This opposition does not represent the ambitions of the combatant Moroccan people, who believe in their Arabism. We are allies of the true Moroccan national forces which defend their people and national causes.

Abdelaziz said: We have, over the last 10 years, tried to build our own force as one of the Arab revolution's factions, and we have made good progress. It is true that we are fighting against Arab brothers recruited by the Moroccan regime, but in fact we feel bitter about this. Hassan II continues this oppressive war at the expense of the Arab-Zionist conflict and to serve Zionism. We suffer over the shedding of Arab blood which should be spared for the main cause. Considerable efforts and economic resources have been wasted in this war; such resources could have benefited the toiling people. But Hassan II rejects a peaceful solution on the basis of an international plan and continues his military escalation aimed at annihilating the Arab Saharan people. After his meeting with Peres, Hassan II has a new mission since he provides Israel, which is already present in the west of the Arab world, with a cover to secure its return to Africa. We call upon the Arab forces to back us against the Moroccan king because toppling him is not our responsibility alone but the responsibility of all Arabs, for he is an ally of the prime Zionist enemy.

## DJIBOUTI

### President Hassan Returns From Ethiopia

*EA300012 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali*
*1645 GMT 29 Mar 87*

[Text] Djibouti President al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, returned home this afternoon at the end of a visit of several hours to Ethiopia. President Hassan had left the country this morning for Dire Dawa, Ethiopia, where he held talks with Ethiopian leader Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam. The two leaders discussed issues of bilateral interest and strengthening cooperation between the two countries as well as the situation in the region.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Envoy Delivers Message to President

*EA291009 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali*
*1645 GMT 27 Mar 87*

[Text] Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djiboutii and chairman of the Popular Rally for Progress, today received at Arta town an envoy from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The envoy arrived in Djibouti last night. The envoy, Mr 'Umar Iskhal, delivered a message to Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon from the leader of revolutionary Libya, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Mr 'Umar Iskhal is secretary to the Libyan General People's Congress [title as heard].

## ETHIOPIA

### Mengistu Holds Talks With Djibouti President

*EA292334 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic*
*1800 GMT 29 Mar 87*

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, today held talks with President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of Djibouti. The talks, held at the Dire Dawa Palace, focused on bilateral relations, peace, cooperation and development of the African Continent, and current international issues.

Present during the talks on existing relations between the two sister countries were: Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, alternate Politburo member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of national and public security; Mr Moumin Bahdon Farah, the Djibouti minister of foreign affairs; Mr (Ismael Umar Giden), Political Bureau member and head of the presidents' office in Djibouti; Comrade Wesen Besha, Revolutionary Ethiopia's ambassador to Djibouti and Mr Moussa Bouh-Odowa, ambassador of the Republic of Djibouti to Ethiopia.

President Hassan Gouled Aptidon was received this morning at Dire Dawa International Airport and later seen off on his departure for home by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, members of the WPE Central Committee Politburo, WPE Central Committee members, and other comrades. On the occasion he was saluted by an honor guard, which he then inspected.

When the comrade secretary general arrived in Dire Dawa yesterday, he was welcomed by Comrade Kasaye Aragaw, WPE Central Committee member and first secretary of the Harerge Region WPE Committee; Comrade Major General Abera Abebe, WPE Central Committee member and Chief of Staff of the first revolutionary forces; WPE Central Committee members and alternate members, and representatives of mass and government organizations in the region. During the occasion, our comrade revolutionary leader was saluted by anhonor guard which he then inspected. The comrade secretary general returned to Addis Ababa this afternoon after holding talks with President Hassan Gouled Aptidon in Dire Dawa.

### DPRK's Kim Chae-pong, Delegation Visit Addis Ababa

#### WPE, WPK Officials Sign Protocol

*EA290600 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic*
*1700 GMT 25 Mar 87*

[Excerpts] The WPE and the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] signed a protocol today. The signing ceremony took place at the WPE Central Committee office assembly hall. The agreement was signed on the WPE side by Comrade Habte Mariam Seyoum, deputy head of the WPE Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, and on the Korean side by Comrade Kim Chae-pong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department [as heard].

In line with an earlier agreement between the two parties, the present protocol agreement will cover 1987. The delegation led by Comrade Kim Chae-pong arrived in Addis Ababa last Friday. [passage omitted]

Today's agreement covers the exchange of experience at various levels, the exchange of party delegations and the further strengthening of relations between the two parties. After signing the accord, the two comrades expressed their firm belief that it will further strengthen ties between the Ethiopian and Korean parties.

#### Received by Mengistu 26 March

*EA272216 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic*
*1800 GMT 26 Mar 87*

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has held talks with Comrade Kim Chae-pong, candidate member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and vice foreign minister. In a ceremony at the comrade secretary general's special office in the WPE Central Committee this afternoon, Comrade Kim Chae-Pong said that during his stay in Ethiopia he was able to witness the development activities of the broad masses of the country. He expressed admiration for the victories scored by the people through the guidance of the WPE and the revolutionary government, particularly the wise leadership of our comrade revolutionary leader. He added that the strengthened relations at the level of the leaders of the two countries and the bilateral agreement enabled him to witness the activities of Korean comrades who are in revolutionary Ethiopia to share the experiences of reconstruction. Comrade Kim Chae-pong noted that the protocol signed yesterday on putting the agreement into effect will further strengthen the firm bonds between the two parties and countries.

Our comrade revolutionary leader, for his part, said that relations between the parties, governments, peoples, and leaders are satisfactory and amicable, and that the accord signed yesterday is a typical example of this. He said that revolutionary Ethiopia is ready to translate this into action. [passage omitted]

## Conclude Visit; Return Home

*EA290613 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 Mar 87*

[Summary] The DPRK delegation led by Kim Chae-pong, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department [as heard], returned home today after completing a week-long working visit to revolutionary Ethiopia. During its stay in the country the members of the delegation held talks with high-level Ethiopian officials and signed a protocol agreement with its counterpart.

## 'Part Two' of Mengistu Report to WPE Plenum

*EA261459 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1741 GMT 24 Mar 87*

[Part two of speech by PMAC Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam at the Sixth WPE Central Committee Plenum in Addis Ababa on 23 March — recorded]

[Excerpts] Even though the situation has improved in the last few months, production exchange has mostly been based on the goodwill of the producer's side and not of that of the people or of a contract. This has had a crippling effect on the development of production, since on the one hand it is evident that there are goods which have been produced and stocked but not used; while on the other hand, there is demand for those produced goods that cannot be supplied because of discrepancies of supply, lack of proper accounting and bureaucracy.

We have almost reached a stage where we cannot identify which of the producing departments have fulfilled or not fulfilled their commitments according to the plan. Therefore, so as to rid our economy of the low development process that it is in, we have to make tireless efforts to urgently avoid these types of administrative and management faults. We are sure that it is not beyond our ability and experience to solve this problem. The major issue is: First we have to renew our individual and collective care and responsibility for our people. The rest of the problem is to develop our management ability and gain experience to solve our problems.

Dear comrades: While we assess the past activities and look at our future goals, we have to consider the current international issues, which are naturally fast and unpredictable, in line with the strategic goals of our revolution and struggle plans we have set up.

Even though the situations evident in the last 6 months in different parts of the world, both in peace and conflicts, vary in time, place and interest, in essence they have the characteristic of the basic antagonism arising during the transition from capitalism to socialism. The provocative behavior of imperialism in a vain attempt to halt the advance of socialism and turn back the process of history is still continuing. It is creating various obstacles to weaken the policy of coexistence of governments following different political systems, aggravate the arms race, and create more tension.

The issue of peace and detente has become the principal issue of conscience in this world of ours threatened by nuclear war. Even though situations evident in the last 6 months show that international imperialism has not refrained from its policy of military superiority, it has, to some extent, retarded its policy due to the constructive peace proposals put forward by the USSR.

It is recalled that the Soviet Union put forward a proposal on 15 January 1986 for the systematic reduction of nuclear weapons, and for their total eradication by the end of this century, and that this proposal gained the support and admiration of all the peace-loving people of the world. In addition to the consecutive steps it has taken, through its own initiative, with the aim of peace, the Soviet Union worked hard for the convention of a meeting in Reykjavik in October of 1986.

The Soviet Union's objective negotiating proposals, on the heels of its efforts in Reykjavik, to eradicate medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe, put forward on [date indistinct] January 1987, and the decision by the United States to accept this proposal and negotiate is encouraging. This last step by the Soviet Union, taken in response to the desire for peace by the international community and to the repeated calls of peace forces, has gained it global support and admiration, while it has opened a new chapter of hope in the history of arms reduction.

When we raise the issue of peace it is necessary to understand that there are other situations that should be excluded from the general realities mentioned above. Efforts that are made for permanent peace throughout the world will not be adequate unless they take into consideration the widening level of development between prosperous capitalist countries and the developing countries; the lack of markets for the commodities produced by developing countries; the imbalance in payments; their [the developing countries] current sorry state; and the suffering and death of millions of people due to man-made and natural disasters.

For this reason, the struggle being waged by developing countries to establish a new economic order and to get rid of illiteracy, disease, famine, and backwardness in general should not be separated from the struggle for world peace and security. We hear daily that international imperialism is putting pressure on developing countries in various ways and on certain developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America in particular not to follow the development path of their choice. In order not to relinquish its interests once people have freed themselves from its domination, imperialism is trying to isolate progressive developing countries by alleging that human rights are being violated and democracy suppressed through a continuous propaganda campaign to lay obstacles to their development efforts in various ways in order to bring them back under its domination.

It can be recalled that during the 40th UN General Assembly session, the U.S. President linked the internal affairs of Ethiopia and some developing countries which have chosen the path of freedom to the issue of world peace, and interfered by doing various things to obstruct the development efforts of these countries. The annual speech of the U.S. President to the U.S. Congress on 30 January 1987 was also clear interference in the internal affairs of these countries.

In the past, President Monroe pursued a doctrine [preceding word in English] which said that there should be no force in the Western Hemisphere threatening U.S. interests; and later Truman and Kennedy took the view that socialism should not be spread in this area. In the speech I mentioned earlier, President Reagan stressed that the U.S. Administration would not abandon this attitude. This clearly indicates pressure on Latin American and Caribbean countries not to follow the development path of their choice and decide their own destiny.

One of the countries against which these attacks and interference are being directed is Nicaragua. Although this interference has become current international news because it has brought the internal contradictions of the American bourgeoisie out into the open, this is not the first nor the last instance in which the Pentagon and Capitol have committed such illegal and shameful acts.

If we recall the conspiracy and invasion directed against us 10 years ago during the Carter regime coordinated by the CIA in which the United States, Iran, Saudi Arabia and others cooperated to nip our revolution in the bud, destroy our unity and violate our territorial integrity which had been respected for years, this was more dangerous and complex than the attack directed against Nicaragua. Even today, there is still a conspiracy against Ethiopia and we are waiting for the shameful deeds of traitors and mercenary groups who have joined this doomed mission by fighting their mother country to be exposed to the world.

When we assess the current situation on our continent, we observe in particular that the people's movement in South Africa is gaining strength from day to day and, on the other hand, that the inhuman acts of the racist regime and imperialist forces supporting it have continued. In general, it can clearly be seen that the crisis of the racist regime is deepening and the base of the freedom fighters is expanding. [passage omitted]

With the support of the United States and the racist regime, the UNITA bandits have continued their mission of destruction in Angola and racist South African Government troops have not refrained from their incursions into the country.

Meanwhile, another anti-people group called Renamo has continued to sabotage the peace and development efforts of Mozambique through the support it is receiving from the Pretoria regime and some Western countries. The tragic death of the leader of this revolutionary country and famous African fighter, Samora Machel, was also the result of a conspiracy between the racist government and imperialist countries. [passage omitted]

Comrades, it was clearly seen [words indistinct] that international imperialism which benefits from instability was [words indistinct]. Revolutionary Ethiopia has never refrained and will never refrain from making its contribution to the stability of today's world, which is experiencing a crisis in terms of politics, economics, and justice to achieve coexistence and cooperation for mutual benefit. In line with this, our party, revolutionary government, and mass organizations have been carrying out extensive diplomatic activities to defend the objectives of our revolution, make its true nature known and to expand and strengthen relations based on mutual benefit.

Fruitful activities were carried out with the signing of cooperation agreements and protocols with communist and progressive workers parties and with delegations participating in trade exchanges, working visits, and conferences. In line with the policy of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment, various diplomatic activities were undertaken which contributed to cooperation in the political, economic and social fields with African and other countries for mutual benefit and in the interests of regional stability. [passage omitted]

When we assess our activities to strengthen our relations and cooperation with countries in the region, it is timely and necessary to mention the state of our relations with our close neighbors, Sudan and Somalia. As we all know, Ethiopia pursues its relations with neighboring countries on the basis of good-neighborliness, mutual respect, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity. In this respect, the position of the new Ethiopia, which is firmly struggling for peace, democracy, the general well-being of mankind, justice, and social development, is well known to the world. Although we have repeatedly spoken of this and demonstrated this in practical terms at various political forums and other occasions, they pretend to know nothing and since they are the cause of the problem they pretend to have nothing to do with the problem. They want to appear peace-loving and mislead the international community and their own people.

For this reason, it has become necessary to explain again in detail to all the Ethiopian people and to the brotherly and neighboring people of Sudan and Somalia about the situation which exists between us, and Revolutionary Ethiopia's peace efforts and stand.

First: Concerning the peoples and Governments of Ethiopia and Somalia: It should be recalled that just after the outbreak of our revolution, the Somali Republic was the first country to which the Armed Forces, police and territorial army coordination committee sent a high-ranking goodwill delegation to explain the foreign policy of the new Ethiopia based on international guidelines and the OAU charter and in particular to express our firm stand and desire for peaceful coexistence with our neighbors based on mutual respect, cooperation and mutual support. [passage indistinct]

In February 1976, during the first emergency meeting of OAU leaders, there was again detailed discussion between the president of the Republic of Somalia and a delegation led by Ethiopian leaders.

Finally, on the eve of the Ogaden war, detailed and extensive discussions were held in Aden between leaders in which leaders who very close and friendly to both of our countries at the time participated and observed. During these meetings and discussions, constructive ideas for peace were put forward by the Ethiopian side for the benefit of both countries and peoples. These were:

-- To abolish the expansionist policy which cannot be supported by law or history and which furthermore is destructive, illegal, and dangerous, and to stop the aggression resulting from this and the propaganda campaign which further separated the two peoples, and to carry out constructive diplomatic activities and propaganda that would bring them closer together.

— For the two countries to take advantage of the favorable conditions created by their historical, blood and geographical ties and expand cultural, economic, trade and overall communications links and work together by coordinating their experiences in tapping natural resources.

However, during all those meetings the leaders of the Somali delegations did not contribute ideas which were similar or complementary to Ethiopia's goodwill suggestions and were merely pursuing the expansionist policy of greater Somalia by claiming that part of Ethiopia belonged to them. This desire and objective was not only expressed in claims put forward during discussions but through an invasion which caused great loss of life and property to thousands of defenseless and innocent Ethiopian civilians, children, old people and the brotherly people of the Somalia Republic. [passage indistinct]

The question is: Did a committee which examined the basic issues on which President Siyad Barre and myself held talks and [words indistinct] follow the directives it was given? And did it accomplish the task expected of it? What should be appreciated at this point is that what happened and what was seen to happen was very far removed from this. The Somali delegation which came to Addis Ababa did not come as expected to analyze the history and objective reality of the region, the causes of our differences and destruction caused by this and to find a joint solution, but demanded that the discussion should be based on five points which were one-sided and reflected the known interests of Somalia.

However, on our side, although we were saddened and surprised by the Somali approach, we felt that if the Somali delegation really believed that their agenda was for the benefit of peace between the peoples and governments of the two independent countries, we would accept five points presented by the Somali side as they stood and asked to add only one point for discussion from our side.

Our sole request was that they should accept the border between our two countries on the basis of guidelines and resolutions of the United Nations, Nonaligned Movement and OAU of which Somaliaitself is a member because this was the cause of the problem between the peoples of our two countries which had caused war and instability in the region.

From what we have seen so far and from what we understood, the Somali Government did not learn from and repent of its past mistakes and misdeeds, but we found that they were trying to achieve at the negotiating table what they could not achieve through war and they had misinterpreted our goodwill peace initiative.

Regardless of what has happened, our people's party continues to struggle without being discouraged to achieve the peace, goodneighborliness and cooperation for which the peoples of the two countries are longing. In view of this, it is hoped that the Somali delegation will come with a clear and constructive stand.

Relations and the problem with Sudan are different in nature but these have been both improving and deteriorating. With a spirit of good neighborliness and with its firm stand of peace, security and territorial integrity of the Sudanese people, Ethiopia has been making efforts on various occasions to solve problems in order to enable the Sudanese themselves to solve through peaceful means the constantly deepening and deteriorating problem of southern Sudan which is the result of the distorted policies of colonialists and successive Sudanese leaders.

Ethiopia's efforts to create favorable conditions for bringing the two sides together have an important place in the history of the longstanding relations between the peoples of the two countries. Ethiopia's efforts during the 1972 agreement which solved the longstanding conflict of southern Sudan and created stability in Sudan cannot be forgotten. Revolutionary Ethiopia, with its goodwill, created favorable conditions to enable a delegation of the transitional government, National Alliance for National Salvation and some renowned politicians to meet the SPLA at Koka in March 1986 after the fall of Numayri and for contact groups from the two sides to meet in Addis Ababa from time to time in line with the Koka Agreement.

In addition, we believe that revolutionary Ethiopia's contribution to the meeting in June 1986 between a delegation of the Ummah Party led by Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi and leaders of the SPLM movement was clear practical proof of its firm desire for regional peace and for the strengthening of relations between the peoples of the two countries. While this was the objective reality of the situation, the Sudanese Government's attempt in the recent past in particular to convince the international community that Ethiopia is the cause of its internal problems and of the misunderstanding between the two countries will only serve as an obstacle to efforts being made to improve relations between the two countries and will serve no purpose.

As has been said repeatedly, the southern Sudan problem was not created by Ethiopia and since it is [word indistinct] problem of the Sudanese people, the key to the solution is also in the hands of the Sudanese people and we believe that it depends in particular on the Sudanese Government's willingness to solve the problem once and for all. Moreover, the roots of the deteriorating relations between our two countries lie in the injustices Sudan has perpetrated against us by serving as a base for and allowing the passage of anti-unity groups, allowing them to open up offices in various Sudanese towns, to organize, train, arm and give them full support to attack our people and [word indistinct] attack directed against us by the Sudanese Government is the worst injustice.

What better proof can Ethiopia give of its desire for peace and good neighborliness than the practical efforts it has made to enable the Sudanese to solve their own problems, regardless of all these injustices perpetrated against it? Since the peoples of the two countries are linked geographically, by a long history, culture and blood and are brothers drinking from the same river who cannot be separated forever, we still believe that to make every effort to improve relations between our two countries is [words indistinct].

We will use this opportunity to call on the Sudanese Government to appreciate these truths and make practical and constructive efforts for its part to solve the current problems and improve relations between the peoples of the two countries. In general, we express our firm position and desire to cooperate with any country on the basis of equality, mutual respect and common interest.

Dear comrades, when we talk about social progress and overcoming the problems which hinder us from achieving our development goals, the basic issue which should be given the utmost attention is our general attitude, which is a general reflection of the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of life. To say that we have a country of equality and justice, it is necessary to properly understand the social and economic [word indistinct] which are contained in the scientific ideology and efforts being made to aquire a comprehensive understanding in this regard have top priority and are crucial.

Although we know that the dissemination of scientific ideology among the working people is crucial to the formation of the new society, implementation of this is still below the required level. Ideological work has an impact on social consciousness in several respects, but this is not very complicated when it is viewed in a different way. First and foremost, it should be studied. It should be disseminated and implemented by designing a system which can be grasped and accepted by the people. It is better to promote understanding by learning from practical experience and again to translate this into deeds in order to form the new society on the basis of a solid foundation. The most important thing to be appreciated in ideological work is that propaganda and agitation are crucial links or a bridge which facilitate the dissemination and practical implementation of scientific ideology. Their content and form emanate from the scientific ideology from which they originate. In our case or for those who support the cause of scientific ideology in general, our purpose is not to mislead the people but to teach the truch and hence implementation requires great efforts. It is clear to revolutionaries who stood the test that ideology is the basic reason for mobilizing, organizing, and standing together on the basis of common principles.

Therefore it is unquestionable that our party should give the utmost attention to intensive ideological work and make great efforts so that the working people can translate their genuine interests into deeds on the basis of socialist ideology. Negligence in this regard or failure to coordinate our party's guidance with the spiritual life of our society endangers the aims for which great sacrifices have been made and weakens the economic, political and other spheres of struggle. It is therefore necessary to make efforts to give skillful guidance through various means based on exemplary deeds and to explain the situation in a convincing manner. We should be careful not to neglect the ultimate aims by being satisfied with the immediate and temporary results or to concentrate on the general ones, leaving aside details and delaying them from being implemented. Dedication to principle in general is not only preserving [words indistinct] but also to explain, organize and activate the participants to carry out practical deeds at various times and in line with concrete conditions. Our aims [words indistinct] to hold and mention it immutably [words indistinct]. In line with moving the [words indistinct] promote revolutionary situations concretely, it should also be implemented effectively. [passage indistinct]

Today, it can clearly be seen that a war of [word indistinct] and ideas is being waged all over the world, which is [words indistinct]. In view of the enemies of the working people and the forces who opposed socialism in general and who made revolutionary Ethiopia one of their targets at this time, we must strengthen ideological work even more. Although there is no doubt that every compatriot is capable of expressing his ideas about our revolution and our country, we cannot be indifferent when we see the ideological warfare being conducted by our enemy.

Above all, we should be fully versed in the enemy's methods so that we are able to evaluate their daily propaganda campaign and restrictive measures and struggle effectively.

The methods of attack employed by the enemy are as follows:

First, to distort facts and time and again to capitalize on our temporary problems so that our positive results are now known. By any yardstick, our country is one of the few leading developing countries which sets an example in withstanding problems through coordinated guidance in order to achieve lasting development; yet the enemy is spreading hateful rumors about us.

Second, to try to isolate us by gathering distorted information about our country and our revolution and at the same time trying to make our people dependent on them instead of benefiting from their right to decide their own fate and be proud of their freedom.

Third, to try to impose various direct sanctions against us such as economic sanctions and to conspire to create diplomatic problems, supporting saboteurs and terrorists who oppose the unity of our country and development of our people.

Fourth, to blackmail some dedicated cadres who struggle for the implementation of the party policies and who serve the people genuinely in our youthful party which is the vanguard in our struggle for justice, democracy, social progress, peace and socialism and the guarantor of our unity.

Sixth, [no fifth as heard] to attack [as heard] our people's Army which is the guardian and guarantor of the people and the revolution.

Seventh, to attack [as heard] our resettlement program, which is the basis of the social mode of production which we want to establish as a means of making progress and solving our problems. The efforts being made to regroup the peasantry into villages have become a target of propaganda and psychological warfare.

Comrades, regarding individual cadres, the target of the enemy is not the individuals themselves, it is the people's aims and the people themselves whose interests these individuals are promoting. The sons of the people and cadres of the party as individuals have no enemy. It is the enemy of the people, class, and the country. Though our enemies have been trying to foil the practical implementation of our aims, and the struggle against these intrigues and natural problems demands a great deal, we have not been hindered from advancing toward development. Moreover, in the future we will not allow bombs and tanks to frighten us from carrying out our people's aims, let alone propaganda and reactionary rumors, and this should be known to all. [prolonged applause].

### Dergue Envoy to Czechoslovakia Not Returning Home

*EA281724 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1300 GMT 28 Mar 87*

[Text] The first secretary of the Ethiopian Embassy in Czechoslovakia, Mesfine Mekonen, has announced that he will not return to Ethiopia because of his opposition to the Dergue regime. In an interview with the Voice of Germany [as heard], Mesfine Mekonen said that his hope for a change in Ethiopia had diminished and that Ethiopia was heading for disaster under the leadership of Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Commenting on the Dergue's constitution, Mesfine Mekonen said that the holding of a so-called referendum on the constitution was meant to confuse and deceive the people.

It will be recalled that this week the WPE Central Committee member and Ethiopia's ambassador to Japan, Abebe Kebede, also announced that he would not return to home because he opposed the Dergue regime.

### Eritreans Kill 116 Soldiers in 23 March Attack

*EA272249 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0530 GMT 26 Mar 87*

[Text] The Dergue troops deployed in the southern Keren area to round up and liquidate our heroic fighters have been repulsed withheavy casualties following an attack by our heroes. During the fighting, which lasted 5 and 1/2 hours [as heard] from 0730 to 1600 on 23 March 1987, the heroic people's forces assisted by the territorial forces put 263 Dergue soldiers out of action: 116 were killed and 140 were injured [figures as heard]. The survivors retreated to their positions. Our heroic fighters also seized 35 rifles, one 82-mm mortar, 1 Browning and 2 Bren machine guns from the enemy.

It should be recalled that 3 days ago our heroic fighters attacked the Dergue forces that were advancing from four directions, putting more than 650 Dergue soldiers out of action and capturing many weapons.

### Dergue Vehicles 'Destroyed'

*EA272348 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 26 Mar 87*

[Summary] One Dergue military vehicle has been destroyed by a landmine planted by our heroic fighters in (Mensena). In the last 3 months, 51 vehicles have been destroyed by the landmines of our engineering units. Four of them were tanks.

### 28-29 Mar Activities

*EA311348 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0530 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] On 28 March 1987 our heroic fighters attacked a Dergue battalion on its way from Mandafara to (Saha) to harass people: They killed 6 soldiers, wounded 12, and captured 1. They also seized two Kalashnikovs. In addition, our fighters recovered property looted by Dergue soldiers from residents of (Adishinia) and (Saha) and returned it to their owners. Many cattle were killed in the shelling by retreating Dergue soldiers. Our combatants also killed one Dergue trooper on patrol and captured his weapons in an ambush at a place known as Kurbarya. On 29 March 1987 our heroes attacked a Dergue Army unit on its way from (Malebso) to (Dindian). Some 5 soldiers were killed, 15 others were wounded, and the others forced to retreat.

## KENYA

### President Reiterates Ban on Arms to Iran

*EA280520 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Mar 87*

[Excerpt] He, President Daniel arap Moi, said today that the Kenya Government had no knowledge whatsoever of the alleged arms transaction between Sweden and Iran. The president said that the Kenya Government would never be a party to such transactions and could not authorize any person or group of persons to engage in such deals.

He was reacting to a recent press report suggesting that some Kenya nationals issued end-user certificates for the acquisition of arms by Iran from Sweden. The president said this when he bade farewell to the outgoing high commissioner of Cyprus to Kenya, Mr Alex Shambos, at State House, Nairobi.

The president said that Kenya was friendly to all nations and did not wish to have any enemies. He said the government upheld the sanctity of human life and would not engage in or condone any activity which led to loss of life. The president noted that Kenya has seized all available opportunities to express explicity her desire to see peace restored in the Middle East. He said that as head of the government and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Kenya, a country which was neutral and committed to international peace and understanding, he would not compromise such commitments. The president, however, said that the government had initiated investigations into the authenticity of the alleged end-user certificate. [passage omitted]

## Government Threatens To Censor Foreign Journalists

### DAILY NATION Cites Kitale Remarks

*EA301045 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English*
*30 Mar 87 P 24*

[Unattributed article entitled: "Watch It, KANU Tells Western Pressmen"]

[Excerpt] The ruling party may soon impose censorship on all news reports sent out on Kenya by foreign correspondents, the party's national organising secretary, Mr Laban Kitale, told a KANU meeting at Kajiado yesterday.

Mr Kitele said the Kenya African National Union (KANU) had lost patience with foreign journalists for their "senior [as published] campaign against the country". Mr Kitele said the journalists' sensational allegations of human rights abuses and on AIDS among Kenyans was an "orchestrated move by certain foreign powers and self-exiled Kenyan dissidents" in European capitals, soliciting funds and garner [as published] sympathy. The dissidents and the foreign powers were trying to discredit the able government of President Daniel arap Moi, Mr Kitele said, adding that Kenya's hospitality had been abused by foreign journalists, whome he described as "unethical", subjective, and serving "the whims of their paymasters".

The national organising secretary said all Nairobi-based foreign correspondents may soon be required to submit all their news reports to the party's headquarters for censorship before they can be released for transmission abroad.

Mr Kitele described Mr Andrew Kimani Ngumba, the runaway former Mathare MP, as "a lame duck whistling in the night who cannot at any time gain the support of Kenyans to work against the government. Mr Ngumba cannot lead anyone. He should not, therefore, say anything about Kenya since he was a political failure as MP for Mathare", Mr Kitele asserted. [passage omitted]

### Kitale: Censorship Not Advocated

*EA312153 Nairobi KNA in English 1050 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Nairobi, 31 Mar: KANU (Kenya African National Union), National Organising Secretary, Mr Laban Kitele issued the following statement today:

"It has been brought to my attention that in my speech over the week-end at Kajiado, I advocated for press censorship. This is gross misreporting and I categorically deny ever saying that. To put the record straight of what I said at the meeting, I did deplore the current smear campaign against the popularly elected government of H.E. President Daniel arap Moi emanating from foreign journalists. Let it be known that the Kenya Government fully supports freedom of the press, and this is indeed enshrined in our constitution. As the national organizing secretary of the ruling party, I cannot start talking of press censorship and reports to this effect are misleading and a distortion of what I said at a public meeting held last Saturday at Kajiado town.

"KANU has no intention of imposing press censorship to local or foreign journalists operating in the country but will expect the press to exercise their freedom responsibly. They should reciprocate our hospitality to them and report objectively. The press has a crucial role to play in fostering unity among Kenyans and should work under the framework of responsible journalism with the respect to truth and integrity. KANU stands for peace, love,and unity and I would request journalists not to provoke the party, the government or the law abiding Kenyans."

## SOMALIA

### Libyan Delegation Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message

*EA291017 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali*
*1700 GMT 27 Mar 87*

[Text] A Libyan delegation led by 'Umar Muhammad Salim Iskhal, deputy chairman of the Libyan People's Congress [title as heard], arrived in Mogadishu this afternoon. While in the country Mr Iskhal will deliver a message from Libyan Head of State Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to President Mohamed Siad Barre.

### Ethiopia Seeks To 'Spoil' Peace, Sow 'Distrust'

*EA302153 Hargeisa Domestic Service in Somali*
*1530 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Text]SONNA, the SDR news agency, commented today on the speech by Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam at the WPE Central Committee meeting as reported by AFP on 25 March, especially on those parts of his speech concerned with the ongoing peace talks between Somalia and Ethiopia. AFP says that in the speech at the WPE Central Committee meeting on 23 March, the Ethiopian leader said that the next round of peace talks would not succeed if Ethiopian conditions were not accepted.

SONNA said that before this AFP report, official statements had been made by the Ethiopian side. Ethiopian aggression against Somalia, the latest example of which took place on 12 January, and the buildup of Ethiopian forces show that the Ethiopians want to spoil the peace and create distrust.

SONNA continued by saying that the SDR believes in solving the conflict through dialogue and, on this basis, of continuing the peace talks in a spirit of open mindedness, goodwill, and no preconditions. Ethiopia is expected to honestly show in words and deeds that it is ready for peace to prevail in this region.

### Regime's Power Struggle Over Succession Resumes

*EA282318 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali*
*to Somalia 1700 GMT 27 Mar 87*

[Text] Widely circulated reports from Mogadishu say that the power struggle and internal strife among the factions in the Siad

Barre regime have resumed with new vigor and dynamism.

The faction from the Siad Barre clan said to be preparing itself for the succession has clashed with other groups in the regime's clique. The situation in Mogadishu is difficult, and there is conflict over the succession.

### 40 'Enemy' Casualties Reported in 19 Mar Fighting

*EA261630 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 25 Mar 87*

[Text]On 19 March, Somali National Movement [SNM] fighters on the eastern front operating under the name Al-Amin clashed with elements of the Mogadishu regime's army from the 3d Brigade of the 26th Division.

In the fighting between the Al-Amin force of the SNM and the units of the Barre regime's army based in (Goroyohun), Togdheer Region, from the 34th Battalion of (Jenyalaye), 17 enemy soldiers were killed and 23 others injured in the battle, which started at 0800 and ended at 1200. One SNM fighter was martyred and three others were wounded.

## TANZANIA

### Prime Minister Praises DPRK Agricultural Aid

*EA280510 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 26 Mar 87*

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam — Ndugu Joseph Warioba, prime minister and first vice president, said that the success of the joint agricultural venture between the DPRK and Tanzania would help alleviate the country's food shortage. Ndugu Warioba made the remark today when he met Mr Yi Sang-pyok, DPRK vice minister of public security, at his office in Dar es Salaam. The prime minister said Tanzania highly values the assistance of the DPRK, particularly in enhancing agriculture. [passage omitted]

On the liberation struggle of southern Africa, Ndugu Warioba told the minister that Tanzania would continue to support the the fight of South African patriots until majority rule is achieved in that country.

The prime minister hailed the relations between our two countries and said they brought great understanding between the leaders of the two peoples.

### Kenya Expels Tanzanians in Immigrant Roundup

#### Expellees Complain of Treatment

*EA270933 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Mar 87*

[Text] Tanga — Tanzanians expelled from Kenya's Coast province have complained about how they were rounded up by Kenyan police and taken to the border, leaving behind their families and property. They claimed they had not been taken to court and that they had valid documents allowing them to live in Kenya.

They said that on 18 March, while doing their normal businesses, they were arrested and later issued with orders declaring them prohibited immigrants. Several of them claimed they left behind their wives and children.

More than 60 Tanzanians were among foreigners expelled from Kenya after the Kenyan government started a roundup of foreigners living in Kenya illegally.

#### Kenya 'Warned' on Repatriation

*EA292357 Dakar PANA in English 1627 GMT 29 Mar 87*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 29 March (PANA) — Tanzania has warned Kenya that the repatriation of those Tanzanians legally living in Kenya could sour the good relations existing between the two.

Tanzanian home affairs minister, Brigadier Muhiddin Kimario, said in Dar es Salaam over the weekend that some victims of the recent raids by Kenya had complained that they had valid residential permit but were expelled notwithstanding. Sixty-seven Tanzanians were recently rounded up in Kenya's [words indistinct]

The minister said that although Tanzania did not interfere with any country's internal affairs, it was only proper "as per the agreed areas of cooperation between the two [words indistinct] respective government institutions [words indistinct]. This is what we have been emphasizing in our joint meetings and in several other forums.... In such situations, we should inform each other and give time to repatriated citizens to collect their belongings or families," the minister said. But, he said, there had been no communication between the two governments since Kenya began tracking down on foreigners living illegally in the country.

## UGANDA

### 203 'Rebels' Killed by National Resistance Army

*EA011200 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Apr 87*

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has returned from a 4-day trip to West Nile where he visited several places. On 28 March, Saturday, he visited Arua. He addressed a public rally where he welcomed the people who had returned from exile and assured them that there is no need for any Ugandan to stay in exile, unless he had committed a crime and feared to face the law. He encouraged those still in exile to come back. He thanked the people for keeping the peace and for refusing to be used by bad elements who wanted to cause insecurity and disruption. [passage omitted]

President Museveni also visited NRA [National Resistance Army] soldiers in Lira where he inspected troops of the mobile division, which on Monday morning had just repulsed a strategical attack by the enemy. The enemy lost 203 rebels dead, and 184 rifles captured. The NRA lost three soldiers killed.

### Kenyan Paper Notes Growing Libyan, Cuban Influence

*EA291646 Nairobi SUNDAY STANDARD in English*
*29 Mar 87 p 1*

[Arnold Raphael article headlined: "Museveni Seeks Cuban Support"]

[Text] There is growing evidence here that President Yoweri Museveni is looking increasingly to Libya and Cuba for arms and military assistance in his protracted struggle against rebels in the northern and west regions of Uganda. There are thought to be about 1,000 Libyan military advisers in Uganda and a first group of between 50 and 100 Cuban advisers is said to have arrived recently, according to reliable sources in London.

A Cuban government delegation was in Kampala early in the year to negotiate a training programme and some 200 Uganda troops are already in Cuba on training courses, the surces said.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is sending a contingent of his Arab Foreign Legion to Uganda. These are mercenaries recruited from Middle East countries and include PLO elements, according to the sources.

Mr Museveni is understood to have had secret talks with Col al-Qadhdhafi outside Tripoli on 1st March and that military assistance topped the agenda. Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO leader, is also said to have been at the meeting. There are believed to be a small group of Palestinians in Uganda.

A government-chartered Uganda Airlines Boeing passed through Gatwick Airport, London on 21st March on its way to Havana with some 70 passengers, including a government delegation and army officers who are to undergo training in Cuba. The same aircraft returned to Gatwick last Friday [27 March] with some 67 people on board, including about 50 Cuban military advisers. The aircraft carried some four tons of cargo in its hold and on pallets in the first class compartment. It is believed to have been light arms. There was no manifest, which is illegal.

Passengers were not allowed to leave the aircraft during the Gatwick stopover. The aircraft apparently had difficulty in obtaining fuel in Havana and was not allowed to leave until clearance was given by the Cuban Embassy in Kampala.

A London company, Cargo Ways International Forwarding Ltd is said to have been involved, but its precise role is now known. What is known is that the pilot of the aircraft was instructed to land at Entebbe after dark and in secrecy.

Libyan C30 transport aircraft also unload at Entebbe after dark. They have brought in arms and helicopters, two of which are said to have been shot down by the Ugandan rebels. There are also unconfirmed reports that the Libyans are providing chemical warfare equipment.

Libyan troops began to arrive in Uganda after the nonaligned conference last year. Col al-Qadhdhafi visited Uganda and made a speech in Kampala claiming that Uganda was part of the Islamic revolution, ignoring the fact that it is a largely Christian country. But the consequent coolness between Kampala and Tripoli was passed and Libya is today the major outside influence in Kampala. Although the first arrivals were sent home after Col al-Qadhdhafi's speech they have been replaced by other Libyan personnel.

A senior British Army officer is attached to the High Commission in Kampala, but British military training has to all intents and purposes ceased and all personnel withdrawn.

### 100,000 Refugees Return From Southern Sudan

*EA301253 Kampala Domestic Service in English*
*1000 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Text] According to the Ugandan Embassy in the Sudan, more than 100,000 Ugandan refugees have so far been repatriated to Uganda from south Sudan. The embassy said in a press statement yesterday that Ambassador Obina Okumu was satisfied during the recent visit to south Sudan with the progress of voluntary repatriation of Ugandan refugees.

### Kenyan Authorities Deport 60 Ugandans, 11 Others

*EA301549 Kampala Domestic Service in English*
*1400 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Text] More than 60 Ugandans who have been staying illegally in Kenya have been deported back by Kenya authorities through the Busia post following Moi's announcement about illegal aliens in his country some time back.

A UNA correspondent in Busia says the 66 people, including children, gathered at the assistant district executive secretary's office in Busia where they were registered. The majority of them were women from eastern region and a few from central, southern, and western regions.

Another 11 were identified as Rwandese and 3 from Burundi, bringing the figure to 80 people deported from Kenya. The Rwandese and those from Burundi will be sent to their respective embassies for repatriation to their home countries.

# CHAD

## Official Comments on Dialogue, Libyans in Sudan

*AB311620 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French*
*1330 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] The Chadian Government has issued a clarification regarding its readiness for any form of dialogue and regarding the massive Libyan presence in Sudan. In an interview this morning with the national press, the secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation removed all doubts about the intentions attributed to the Chadian people and the portrayal of Chadians as saber-rattlers in several Sudanese statements — which are even contradictory — concerning the withdrawal of Al-Qadhdhafi's troops from Sudanese soil. Let us listen to Korom Ahmed, the number two man at the Chadian Foreign Affairs Ministry, as he commented first on dialogue initiatives, wherever they may come from:

[Begin recording] [Korom] For some time now, proposals have been made here and there calling for moderation. As soon asour valiant national armed forces (?defeated) the Libyan enemy and occupier, people began saying we planned to [words indistinct]. The victories won by the FANT must not make us forget (?the number of) victims. We are not fighting for abstract glory. The Chadian people know they can choose between this fight [words indistinct] of freedom, despite the heavy sacrifice they have made with their dead and suffering. So, between the path of freedom and that of being simply reduced to slaves [words indistinct]. Therefore, Libya has forced us to fight for our survival as a people and a nation. However, we have never been saber-rattlers. No one need call on us for moderation. [passage indistinct]

Greatly spurred on by our military victories, we can only affirm that Chad is still (?thirsty for dialogue) and is always prepared to accept peaceful initiatives from individuals, states, the OAU, or the United Nations. We always keep our cool, and, consequently, we await with hope the meeting of the OAU's ad hoc committee on the Chadian-Libyan dispute, which we pray will be solved soon.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, in view of recent Sudanese statements concerning the Libyan presence in Sudan, can we, today, be reassured by Sudan?

[Korom] Reassured? Unfortunately not, as the presence of Libyan troops in Sudan proves to us that — regrettably — we are confronted daily by a massive presence [words indistinct]. It is not enough for someone to say the Libyans will go. This does not happen overnight; not only have the Libyans not left this neighboring country, but they have strenghtened their troops there. Politically, they have set up People's Committees in the major towns of the Darfur region in western Sudan. Militarily, they are positioning themselves all along the Chadian-Sudanese border. This enables them to infiltrate into Chadian territory and to bring in weapons and explosives to foment terrorism in our country. There have been skirmishes between the FANT and Libyan elements in the eastern part of our country. It is our fervent wish that Sudan match its deeds with its words by firmly demanding the withdrawal of these troops, which threaten the security of both Chad and Sudan. Our most fervent hope and wish is that the Libyan presence be with us for only a short time, and that it not jeopardize the atmosphere of good neighborliness between Chad and Sudan. [end recording]

## GHANA

### Rawlings Receives Message From Sassou-Nguesso

*AB302158 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Text] A 3-member Congolese delegation led by a minister of state and member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party [as heard] responsible for foreign affairs, Mr Daniel Abibi, today called on the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu. With Mr Abibi were Leopold Pindy Momonsono, member of the party, and Madame Angelique Gassire, sectional head of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Briefing newsmen later, Mr Abibi said he delivered a special message from President Sassou-Nguesso to his brother and friend, Flight Lt Rawlings. The delegation is here to discuss problems facing the African Continent and how to contribute to the progress of Africa, especially through the OAU, and how best the rest of Africa can help their fellow brothers in South Africa to free themselves from apartheid.

Mr Abibi said, so far, the cooperation between Ghana and Congo is on political lines. The two countries are, therefore, setting for more ways of cooperation.

### Balance of Payments Projections Show Surplus

*AB311010 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Excerpt] Projections of Ghana's balance of payments for 1987 show an overall surplus of $120 million. This was announced by the first deputy governor of the Bank of Ghana, Mr F.K. Appiah, at the opening of a 12-day workshop on rehabilitation and finance of export-oriented projections, at Greenhill in Accra. The workshop is being organized by the Bank of Ghana and the International Trade Center, the trade promotion wing of the United Nations. [passage omitted]

## NIGERIA

### 'Severe Penalties' Await Religious Rioters

*AB302230 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is going to be a tough justice in Nigeria for people convicted of taking part in last month's riots in a number of towns in the northern states of Kaduna and Kano. They were sparked off by religious clashes that soon became an orgy of looting and arson, leaving more than a dozen people dead.

Now, Brigadier Dogonyaro, a top member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, has promised severe penalties for rioters however old or young. From Lagos, Siro Odunfa cabled this report:

[Begin recording] Brig Dogonyaro said that any child who had the capacity to set human beings and buildings on fire did not qualify to be classified as a juvenile. He said that the government had set up one tribunal to try everyone suspected of participating in the riots and that it would not distinguish between adults and juveniles. The rioters, he said, had brazenly challenged the might of the country's security forces and government has a duty to invoke the full weight of the law against them in order to discourage recurrence.

Meanwhile, the special investigation panel is quietly looking into the criminal aspect of the riots. It has started taking evidence in public and has heard that in Kafanchan, the trouble started when a female Muslim student said that she heard a preacher misinterpreting portions of the Koran to a Christian congregation at the polytechnic. Witnesses said that she went to the college library and urged Muslim students there to go out and defend their faith. There was a clash but college authorities managed to restore peace helped by the student affairs officer, Lawal Garba. However, the next day, fresh violence occurred involving students and pals from the motor park, and this time the disturbances spread.

The panel heard how the news of what was happening in Kafanchan was relayed to the town of Katsina by a Muslim preacher who incited students during the evening Islamic prayers with stories of what was happening in Kafanchan. Two students from Ahmadu Bello University who also testified before the panel said that there will be more trouble unless the Federal Government applied sharia law on Muslims everywhere in Nigeria.

A military member of the panel asked whether they were threatening the government but all of the students insisted that the ban on campus religious organizations would cause trouble because Muslims had a duty to preach to their colleagues, and the ban infringed their human rights.

One of the other witnesses, the emire of Katsina, expressed deep concern to the panel over the rate at which southerners were leaving the emirate since the riots. He said that despite his appeal, Christians still believed that there a plan to eliminate them. He urged those who had not left to stay and appealed to others to return, assuring them of the safety of their lives and property.

The panel's public hearings continue on Thursday. [end recording]

### Civil Disturbance Tribunal Members Sworn In

*AB311945 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Members of the civil disturbances special tribunal were today sworn in by the chief justice of the Federation, Mr Justice Mohammed Bello.

They were told by the chief justice that the task before them was not an easy one as they would have to look through all cases of civil disorders during the recent disturbances, especially in Kaduna State.

Mr Justice Bello remarked that with the caliber of the members, he was confident that the tribunal will perform its duty creditably.

The tribunal is headed by Mr Justice Adolphuis Karibi-Whyte.

The decree setting up the tribunal was published yesterday.

### Government of Muslim Town To Ban Beer Outlets

*AB311345 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Lagos, March 31 (AFP) — The municipal government in the northern, largely Moslem Nigerian town of Katsina has ordered the closure of its hotels and beer parlors, a newspaper reported Tuesday [31 March].

*The Standard* newspaper quoted the chairman of the Katsina local government as saying that 46 hotels and beer parlors had been given orders to close. He said they would be allowed to relocate outside the town.

The paper also reported that a committee of Katsina's leading citizens had requested that all Christian churches be removed from the area because "Islam was against such practices, particularly in a Moslem area."

A number of churches and hotels (which are often run by Christians and serve alcohol) were set on fire three weeks ago in a wave of sectarian violence that left 15 people dead across the state of Kaduna, of which Katsina is the northernmost town.

Meanwhile in Lagos the government issued a decree giving legal back to its [word indistinct] week-old ban of on-campus religious organizations for a year.

### Report on Nation's Political Future Submitted

*AB271725 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 27 Mar 87*

[Text] The Political Bureau has submitted its final report to the Federal Government. The chief of General Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, received the report, which was in two volumes, on behalf of President Ibrahim Babangida.

Rear Adm Aikhomu stated that the mission was used to find a political arrangement which did not encourage or foster ethnic, religious, cultural, or socioeconomic differences. He said further that it had not also been possible to adequately make the people to appreciate that such differences could be heightened by particular modes of politics to the detriment of the nation.

The government, Rear Adm Aikhomu said, was highly encouraged by the coverage and depth of the 30 issues areas, which the Political Bureau identified for the nationwide debate. He noted that, if approved, the findings and recommendations of the Political Bureau might transform the entire Nigerian society and economy.

The chief of General Staff explained that measures and policy actions taken by the government while the bureau was still meeting were without prejudice to its work. He assured members of the bureau that the entire report and recommendations will be carefully studied by the government in the interest of the nation and future generations.

In a speech, the chairman of the bureau, Dr Samuel Cookey, said that the initial apathy and cynicism that greeted the setting up the bureau gave way to great enthusiasm as the political debate progressed. This, he said, was because Nigerians, especially those in the rural areas, later saw the debate in its true perspective as a genuine effort by government to be guided by Nigerians in formulating its political programs.

### Panel Set To Examine Report

*AB310925 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] A panel has been set up to study the report of the Political Bureau which was submitted to the Federal Government last Friday [27 March]. The 9-member panel, which was inaugurated in Lagos yesterday by President Ibrahim Babangida, is headed by Major General Paul Omu, a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC].

The other members include Commodore Ndubuisi Kanu, Air Commodore Nura Iman, Brigadier A.B. Mamman, and Brig Oladipo Diya, all members of the AFRC. Three members of the Presidential Advisory Committee, Professors (Ikena Nzimeru), (Yahaya Aliyu), and (John Elaegu), are also serving on the panel. The ninth member is Mrs (Lateefa Okunor), who is permanent secretary, political, and she will serve as secretary. [sentence as heard]

The panel is expected to submit its report before the end of next month.

## SENEGAL

### Opposition Head Replies to Diouf Allegations

*AB311725 Paris AFP in French 1505 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Paris, 31 Mar (AFP) — The secretary general of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS, opposition), Abdoulaye Wade, has just called for the dispatching to Senegal of a commission charged with investigating in particular how his organization and the ruling Socialist Party [PS] are being financed. This is in response to accusations leveled against him by President Abdou Diouf.

In an interview published last week by the French daily newspaper *Le Monde*, President Diouf had stated, without mentioning Mr Wade, who is also vice president of the International Liberal Movement: I cannot see how someone can call himself liberal and at the same time take money from Al-Qadhdhafi.

Diouf also refuted criticism by the opposition leader, who has protested his refusal to amend the electoral code, which he sees as antidemocratic, before the forthcoming legislative elections in February 1988.

In his reply, published on Tuesday by the French daily newspaper, Mr Wade pointed out that he requested the International Liberal Movement and the International Socialist Movement — to which the Senegalese Socialist Party is affiliated — to dispatch to Senegal a joint commission to investigate the financing of the PS and PDS respectively, as well as the state of rights and liberties in Senegal.

My opponents could not find a better scarecrow than Libya to anticipate anti-Al-Qadhdhafi reflex actions by the Europeans, he added.

## SIERRA LEONE

### Coup Plot Fugitive Arrested Near Liberian Border

*AB311258 Paris AFP in English 1251 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Freetown, March 31 (AFP) — One of three military men still wanted in connection with the failed March 23 coup attempt against Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh was arrested near the border with Liberia Monday night, police said here Tuesday.

Army Lance-Corporal Prince Kaikai, a cousin of the alleged ringleader of the plot, senior police officer Mohamed Kaikai, was caught at a village customs post in Fairoh, Pujehun Province after being spotted by a member of the army intelligence unit.

His arrest brought to 44 the number of people so far detained in connection with the plot. It came a few hours before the state radio would have begun broadcasting an announcement [words indistinct] 20,000 leone (5,000 dollar) reward for the arrest of the three men still at large.

Meanwhile, armoured cars continue to keep guard at the maximum security Central Pademba Road Prison after warnings of a possible attack to free those held, who are mainly members of the police and the armed forces.

President Momoh continued to receive solidarity delegations from around the country, pledging support for his regime and calling for the alleged plotters "to be severely dealt with."

Addressing a delegation from Pujehun, from where the majority of those so far arrested come, President Momoh urged them to weed out those who wanted to give their district "a bad name."

First Vice-President Francis Minah, who represents the area in [word indistinct] said his people would always work for the peace and prosperity of the country.

## ANGOLA

### Dos Santos Departs on Visits to India, DPRK

*MB311424 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] The chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, left Luanda this morning for New Delhi, leading an important party delegation on a 4-day official and friendly visit to the Republic of Indian. Party and government officials were at 4 February Airport to see the Angolan head of state off on his trip, which will also take him to the DPRK. Judging by the latest bilateral contacts at ministerial level, one can infer that this tour by the Angolan head of state will center on discussion of issues that might contribute to greater economic cooperation between Angola and India.

An Angolan delegation headed by Ismael Martins, minister of external trade, visited India at the beginning of the month. At that time, a program of economic, trade, and technical cooperation between the two countries was drawn up. At that point, the Angolan minister expressed hid government's interest in Indian expertise in mining, cutting, and polishing semiprecious and precious stones. The Indian view was voiced by Brahm Dutt, minister of state for petroleum and natural gas [title as heard], who said his country was interested in helping Angola in oil exploration and in training employees of the Angolan oil industry.

### UNITA Claims 72 Soldiers Killed, MiG-23 Downed

*MB310740 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] UNITA has claimed that it killed 72 Angolan Government and Cuban soldiers and shot down a Soviet MiG-23 fighter aircraft in fighting in five provinces of Angola. In a statement released in Lisbon, UNITA said that its forces lost 4 dead and suffered 12 wounded. It said the 16 Cubans were killed when UNITA troops stormed a Cuban army garrison on the outskirts of Huambo, Angola's largest city. The fighter aircraft was shot down by UNITA in the Lucusse area of eastern Moxico Province.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### USSR's Tayzin, Delegation Arrive in Maputo

*MB291903 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 29 Mar 87*

[Text] The first deputy prime minister of the Soviet Union, Mr Nikolay Talyzin, arrived in Maputo at the head of a high-level delegation. Mr Talyzin, who is also chairman of the Soviet State Planning Commission, is in Mozambique to take part in ceremonies marking tommorow's 10th anniversary of the 20 year-friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries.

A member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party, Jorge Rebelo, has gone to Moscow to participate in similar celebrations there. Mr Rebelo, who is Frelimo's secretary for ideological work, arrived in Moscow at about the same time as Mr Talyzin was arriving in Maputo.

When Mr Talyzin arrived at Maputo Airport today, he expressed thanks to President Joaquim Chissano for extending the invitation. He also passed on fraternal greetings to Mozambique from the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev. Mr Talyzin told reporters that the Soviet Union was determined to consolidate, its friendship with Mozambique, actively press forward with cooperation in all fields, and cooperate in the struggle to end the threat of nuclear war, colonialism, and apartheid.

Mr Talyzin was met at Maputo Airport by Marcelino dos Santos, speaker of parliament and a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau. Maputo residents were also on hand to present the visitor with performances of Mozambican songs and dances.

### Dos Santos Praises USSR Policy

*MB300551 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Text] Marcelino dos Santos, chairman of the People's Assembly, said in Maputo yesterday that peace is a fundamental prerequisite for the consolidation of the independence of southern African states. Dos Santos, who is also a member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau, was speaking during a reception in honor of the senior Soviet delegation that came to Maputo to mark the 10th anniversary of the Mozambican-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty.

Marcelino dos Santos stressed that Mozambique wants peace and will continue to fight for it. He also said that apartheid causes destablization and terrorism in southern Africa. He added that Mozambique backs all initiatives designed to isolate the racist South African regime and eliminate apartheid.

Marcelino dos Santos praised the Soviet Union for its stand against apartheid and its political, diplomatic, and economic contributions to strengthening the defensive capabilities of southern African countries in general and Mozambique in particular.

The USSR delegation is led by Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

### Official Talks Begin

*MB301209 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Text] Mozambican and Soviet delegations today expressed satisfaction with progress in bilateral cooperation and also expressed the desire to strengthen their ties. This was mentioned during the official bilateral talks that began in Maputo this morning.

The Mozambican delegation is headed by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and chairman of the People's Assembly, and also includes Pascoal Mocumbi, secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee for foreign affairs, and other officials.

Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leads the Soviet side at the talks within the framework of the Mozambican-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty's 10th anniversary.

Within the same framework, the signing of an accord between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party for the years 1987-89 is slated to take place in Moscow today. The official agenda of the Mozambican party and government delegation's visit to the USSR includes a meeting between Jorge Rebelo, who heads the Mozambican delegation, and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Mozambican delegation, which arrived in Moscow yesterday, includes Daniel Mbanze, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jose Moiane, governor of Maputo Province; Goncalves Tembo [name as heard], Mozambique's ambassador to the USSR; and other party and government cadres.

### Officials Comment on Talks

*MB301610 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 30 Mar 87*

[Text] The friendship and cooperation treaty signed between Mozambique and the USSR 10 years ago represents an important event in the life of a country that has been only been independent for a marginally longer time. We are now celebrating the 10th anniversary of a treaty linking us to the USSR. Many projects have been accomplished, and many others are in the works. Jaime Cuambe has followed the celebrations.

[Cuambe] Mozambique and the USSR acknowledged that the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples, parties, and governments have made progress; mutual benefits are high. This was stated today at the opening of official talks between the two parties against the backdrop of celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR.

Marcelino dos Santos Santos, member of the Frelimo Party Bureau and chairman of the People's Assembly, who leads the Mozambican delegation, emphasized that our country wants to see these ties strengthened at a time when the apartheid regime continues to be the main destabilizing factor in southern Africa.

This wish corresponds to the interests of both countries, according to Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who spoke at the start of the official talks. He gave assurances that the USSR will continue to support Mozambique. He also noted that he is aware of the threat apartheid represents not only to security in this region, but to world peace as well. With this in mind, he added, the USSR maintains an interest in strengthening existing cooperation in certain areas and spreading that cooperation to others.

The Mozambican delegation to the talks includes Pascoal Mocumbi, the party Central Committee secretary for foreign relations, Frelimo Party Central Committee Members Sergio Vieira, Lieutenant General Joaqum Munhepe, and Alberto Sithole; and other members of the government.

Honors were rendered to Mozambique's heroes this morning as part of the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the signing of a friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR. That event will be officially commemorated tomorrow.

### Soviet Donation Announced

*MB302054 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Text] Mozambican Prime Minister Mario Machungo has said that cooperation with the USSR has reached new levels and that [words indistinct]. The Mozambican minister was speaking during an interview granted to a correspondent of *Izvestiya*, the official newspaper of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the treaty of cooperation and friendship between Mozambique and the USSR. Mario Machungo recalled that Soviet assistance dates back to the start of the armed struggle for national liberation and is developing in the economic, social, political, and military fields. As an example, he mentioned the use of the resources of the Limpopo River and cooperation in the search for solutions.

The Mozambican prime minister emphasized that the country has also profited from credits for fuel at favorable prices, which fulfilled the needs of the national economy. He noted that a Soviet donation worth R 1 million was delivered today [words indistinct] by Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The donation was received by Pascoal Mocumbi, Frelimo Party secretary for foreign relations and minister of foreign affairs, who was accompanied by other party and government officials. The donation delivered today included portable radios and gas stoves and is destined for agriculture workers.

In a meeting with port and railroad workers, the Soviet leader emphasized that the donation demonstrates the fraternal solidarity of the Soviet people with the Mozambican people in their struggle against armed banditry and famine, and in the restructuring of the economy.

Information from the venue of the ceremony indicates that two ships will arrive in Maputo in the few next months with more donations consisting of different products. Today's ceremony coincided with the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR.

[Dakar PANA in English at 1709 GMT on 31 March adds in a similar report: "The first deputy prime minister of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Talyzin, yesterday delivered a gift of consumer goods valued at 20 million roubles (about 30 million U.S. dollars) to the Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi."]

### Dos Santos Speech at Ceremony

*MB010640 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*1507 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Speech by Marcelino dos Santos, chairman of the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, at a ceremony at the Fourth Congress Hall in Maputo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Mozambique-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty — live]

[Excerpts] The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "continues, continues, continues"] The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "continues, continues, continues"] Down with armed bandits! [Crowd shouts: "Down, down, down"] Down with imperialism! [Crowd shouts: "Down, down, down"] Down with colonialism! [Crowd shouts: "Down, down, down"] Down with apartheid! [Crowd shouts: "Down, down, down"] Long live the unity between Mozambique and the USSR! [Crowd shouts: "Long live, long live, long live"] Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Frelimo Party and the CPSU! [Crowd shouts: "Long live, long live, long live"] Long live the Mozambican revolution! [Crowd shouts: "Long live, long live, long live"] Long live socialism! [Crowd shouts: "Long live, long live, long live"] Long live Marxism-Leninism! [Crowd shouts: "Long live, long live, long live"] Long live the 10th anniversary of the signing of Mozambique-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty! [Crowd shouts: "Long live, long live, long live"] The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "Continues, continues, continues"] The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "Continues, continues, continues"] Thank you [applause]

Esteemed and respected Comrade Nicolay Vladimirovich Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; dear Mozambican men and Mozambican women: Solidarity is one of the most beautiful flowers that grows in the garden of friendship. To mark solidarity is always a period of festivity in the hearts of men, a period of happiness among workers.

It has been 10 years since two leaders of our peoples, on behalf of Mozambique and the USSR, solemnly signed in Maputo the treaty of friendship and cooperation that governs relations between our states and gives formal expression to the friendship and solidarity between us forged in the difficult but glorious period of the struggle for national liberation. Samora Machel signed on behalf of the Mozambican people and Nicolay Podgorny signed on behalf of the Soviet people. [passage omitted on struggle for liberation and establishment of relations with USSR during that period]

Since the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the USSR, in fulfillment of the fundamental principles of scientific socialism in its foreign policy, has intransigently striven for peace and close unity between the socialist cause and the cause of national liberation. Since its creation, Frelimo has always regarded the socialist countries as its natural allies. The Frelimo Party in Mozambique and the CPSU in the USSR are the foundations on which our fraternal relationship is based. The Soviet people, our faithful companions during the struggle for national liberation, have continued to be faithful to us along all these years, during hard and difficult periods of Rhodesian and South African aggression, as well as during the attacks by armed bandits in the pay of Pretoria and tragedies created by natural disasters.

As we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the friendship and cooperation treaty, we are also celebrating a quarter of a century of a real and tested friendship between our parties, peoples, and now states, a friendship that has enriched us mutually and (?strengthened) and benefitted our peoles, a constructive friendship that serves the cause of peace, liberty, independence, and socialism. Following the signing of the treaty of friendship, we promoted a close liaison in all fields.

There have been many consultations between us at the political and diplomatic levels on major problems facing mankind, particularly on the struggle for peace throughout the world and in southern Africa, the struggle against the threat of a nuclear holocaust, and the struggle for a new international economic order that is just and equitable. We have been closely following the Soviet proposals on nuclear disarmament and on ending systems of mass destruction. We have noted with satisfaction the identity of our viewpoints and Soviet support for the stands of the People's Republic of Mozambique on peace problems in southern Africa and the denuclearization of the Indian Ocean and its transformation into a peace zone. [passage omitted on goals of military and economic cooperation]

Dear comrades, to face the war imposed on us by racist Pretoria regime and the subsequent deterioration of our economy, the Frelimo Party Central Committee has defined a series of measures already approved by the People's Assembly and implemented by the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. These measures are contained in what we call the economic rehabilitation program [PRE]. The PRE is aimed at increasing the minimum levels of economic activity to ensure national independence and thereby assume a pace of development that would lift us from the misery in which we find ourselves. The PRE is a program of sacrifice; it is a program that aims at preserving the essence of the political, economic, and social gains of socialism. However, it demands sacrifice from all of us, as well as work, efficiency, competence, rigor, and austerity. To implement the PRE, we count on support from our Soviet comrades in different fields. The supply of fuel and consumer goods will support agrarian commercialization, the reintegration of people who were victims of armed bandits, and supplies to workers; above all, it will reinforce our defense capacity. The objectives defined by the fourth congress of our party — to defend the fatherland, defeat backwardness, and build socialism — continue to be the essential tasks of our party, people, and state. We are sure that today, like yesterday and tomorrow, we shall have our Soviet comrades firmly engaged in these fights. [passage omitted on need to end arms race and support for Soviet initiatives]

In southern Africa, the conflict is between all mankind on one side, and tribalism, racism, belligerence, and terrorism on the other side. In short, it is conflict between mankind and our epoch's nazism, the apartheid system.

Concerted action by Mozambique and other Frontline States together with the general [word indistinct] of the civilized world, has been able to portray the true nature of southern Africa's conflict.

The South African regime has systematically opposed Namibia's indpendence. South Africa has been preventing Namibia's independence since 1965, thus contravening the pertinent resolutions of the UN Security Council and the Council on Namibia, under the pretext of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. That is a mere pretext with no basis in reality, history, or international law.

Against the South African people, against all mankind, the Pretoria regime continues its criminal apartheid policy and tries to mislead the public with various tactics. Pretoria openly and firmly refuses to free Mandela and other political leaders. Pretoria refuses to legalize the ANC and the other South African democratic movements. Pretoria has categorically rejected the principle of a government that is its people's democratic expression. Pretoria continues to occupy a portion of Angolan territory and continues to pursue a policy of aggression against all neighboring countries without exception. The South African Government continues to carry out terrorist actions against Mozambique through the armed bandits which, in the final analysis, are an extension of the South African Army itself.

The independence of Namibia, the end of the occupation of a part of Angolan territory, the cessation of South Africa's policy of aggression, blackmail, and destabilization against neighboring countries in general, and Mozambique and Angola in particular, and the elimination of apartheid, are essential prerequisites for the restoration of peace in southern Africa.

The People's Republic of Mozambique salutes and supports all initiatives by the international community to achieve these objectives. A climate of good relations, coexistence, and harmonious cooperation in southern Africa is only disturbed by the apartheid system. We want the end of the disturbance. We want southern Africa to become an area of peace and prosperity and to contribute towards mankind's progress. The international community must live up to its responsibility in this process. It is necessary that all democratic countries and forces act in an increasingly concerted manner to pressure the Pretoria government into establishing genuine dialogue with the legitimate representatives of the South African people.

The international community must help the Frontline States strengthen their defensive capabilities so that they can deter and neutralize South Africa's belligerence. I believe that the international community is aware of the fundamental need to strengthen the economies of SADCC countries in the general struggle for the elimination of apartheid.

The USSR has always been a sure rearguard in the peoples struggle for freedom. We are certain that this internationalist [words indistinct] will continue to occur in southern Africa in general and in its relationship with the People's Republic of Mozambique in particular.

Dear Soviet comrades, our people have welcomed you. Our people have expressed their desire to see the growth of the solid and fruitful tree of Mozambican-USSR friendship.

Long live the Mozambican-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty's 10th anniversary! [Crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live fraternal friendship between the Frelimo Party and the CPSU! [Crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live fraternal friendship between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR! [Crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev! [Crowd Shouts: "Long live!"] Long live Comrade Joaquim Chissano! [Crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live the unforgetable memory of Comrade President Samora Moises Machel! [Crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live the unforgettable memory of Comrade President Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane! [Crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live Marxism-Leninism! [Crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live internationalist proletariat! [Crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live socialism! [Crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live the revolution! [Crowds shouts: "long live!"] The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "continues!"] The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "continues!"] Independence or death! [Crowd shouts: "We will win!"] Thank you. [applause]

### Talyzin Speech at Ceremony

*MB311812 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*1540 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Speech by Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, at a ceremony at the Fourth Congress Hall in Maputo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Mozambique and the USSR — live in Russian with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Marcelino dos Santos, Chairman of the People's Assembly [title as heard] of the People's Republic of Mozambique; esteemed members of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers; deputies of the People's Assembly; esteemed Mozambican friends, comrades:

Allow me first to express thanks for the kind words spoken here about our country on this solemn occasion. [applause] We are grateful for the warm reception accorded to the Soviet party and state delegation that arrived in Maputo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Mozambique. I take this opportunity to covey to the comrades and all the working people of Mozambique fraternal greetings and best wishes from the Soviet people. [applause]

The solemn commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the treaty in Mozambique and in the Soviet Union is proof of its great significance to our states, a manifestation of the mutually sincere feelings of sympathy and friendship of the Soviet and Mozambican peoples. As stated in the treaty, the relations of friendship and cooperation, established between the Soviet and Mozambican peoples in the difficult years of the popular war for the liberation of Mozambique, and strengthened after the founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique, correspond to the vital interests of both sides and serve the cause of peace all over the world. Both our countries regard the treaty as an important instrument for the development of mutual relations. Today we are pleased to state that relations between the USSR and

Mozambique are being successfully developed.

Regarding the treaty of 1977 as a juridical and political basis of the entire spectrum of multilateral Soviet-Mozambican relations, our countries have drafted and signed a number of accords of cooperation in various fields, in which both sides are determined not to stop their accomplishments. The practice of friendly talks between the Soviet and Mozambican party and state leaders and the exchange of representative delegations have become part of our lives. Accordingly, we are developing fruitful relations between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party. A plan of interparty cooperation for the next 3 years has been signed. Links between the parliaments of our countries and the grassroots organizations of our countries have been established. As a whole this can be described as the (?vibration) of the life of our relations.

Many positive results have undoubtedly been achieved in the past years in cooperation in trade, economic, technical, cultural, and other sectors. Accordingly, Soviet equipment, tractors, machinery, and petroleum byproducts have been supplied on conditions advantageous to Mozambique, and assistance given on many cooperation projects, such as the dockyard at the Maputo port and the Soviet-Mozambique fishing enterprise. Large (?quantities) of Soviet goods worth many millions of rubles have been donated free to Mozambique. Soviet experts are assisting in the training of national cadres in Mozambique.

We attach great significance to the cooperation between our countries at the international level. The present situation, in which the unbridled arms race continues and [words indistinct] the human civilization and the problems of its survival; it is extremely important that all peace-loving forces become more active in the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. The international situation, as we see it, necessarily demands an end to the use of brute force. In order for human life not to vanish from the face of the earth, it is necessary to adopt a new political mentality and a new attitude to the solution of world problems. In sum, it is essential that the world become free of nucelar weapons and violence.

Our Mozambican friends have realized that in reality, rather than in words, the USSR has expressed its adherence to the policy of peace, and has proposed constructive initiatives in the field of foreign policy designed to free the [words indsitinct] from the threat of self-destruction. Comrades, you are familiar with our program to create a nuclear-free world, to eliminate all types of weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000, as stated in the declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January 1986. Comrades, you are also aware of the Soviet package of proposals proposed in Reykjavik.

Reykjavik has demonstrated to the entire world that understanding is possible, but, unfortunately, it has also demonstrated something else: the lack of interest of the U.S. Administration and its insistence on military superiority, first and foremost through the transfer of the arms race to space.

We understand quite well that the path to a world without nuclear weapons is not an easy one and that this problem cannot be solved right away. Therefore, in pursuing ways to emerge from the present situation, the USSR has put forward new proposals for the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, separating this problem from the Reykjavik package of proposals. The USSR has proposed the signing of a separate accord on this matter.

As a matter of principle we believe that this initiative should persuade the United States to take constructive steps in the same direction. All of humanity, including the developing countries, will benefit if the arms race is stopped. Accordingly, it would be possible to divert part of the means presently being spent on the arms race to the solution of the vital problems of economic underdevelopment, liquidation of famine and disease, and satisfaction of other urgent needs.

We appreciate the support that Mozambique has given to the peace initiatives of the USSR, and we have no doubt that Mozambique will effectively participate in the struggle for the creation of a general system of international security.

Dear comrades, the great danger to world peace (?encompasser) so-called regional conflicts. Many of them have reached a protracted level and (?have brought) violence and terror to countries and peoples. In your region, thanks to the South African racists and their protectors, the situation has become permanently tense. To bring it (?to an end), it is necessary first to end the aggressive policy of the apartheid regime against Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and other Frontline States, and decisively defeat the gangs of mercenaries and lackeys through which the racists wish to topple the governments of the independent African countries.

It is necessary that Namibia attain independence as a matter of urgency in accordance with UN decisions, including Security Council Resolution 435. It has also become clear that in southern Africa truly solid peace and stability are impossible without the liquidation of the shameless apartheid system in South Africa.

The USSR will also continue to show unwavering solidarity with the peoples of the Frontline States, and with the just liberation struggle being waged by the South African and Namibian patriots under the leadership of the ANC and SWAPO.

The young African countries [words indistinct]; we have so far been able to notice the ruthless exploitation of their resources by the multinational monopolies. The USSR supports the intention of the developing countries in reorganizing international economic relations on a basis of democratic equality, and in ensuring their economic security.

Esteemed friends, under the leadership of their politically experienced vanguard, the Frelimo Party, the Mozambican people are doing great creative work. The building of a new life in your country is being carried out under the shadow of endless subversive actions by the racist South Africans. The Soviet people are aware of how difficult it is to build a new life when overcoming backwardness, economic disorganization, and famine, while simultaneously defending the revolution with arms in hand. We are certain that the Mozambican people will overcome all shortcomings. Mozambique is not alone in its struggle. On your side are all progressive forces of the world, the USSR, and other socialist countries. [applause].

Comrades, 1987 is the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which resulted in the construction of the world's first socialist state. Over the years the Soviet people have scored great successes, but we are not happy with the results attained. That is why we have been talking about the acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development. In accordance with the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum and of the 27th Party Congress, and the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee in January 1987, our country is on the move. Actually, our country has acquired a new (?aspiration). The strategy of acceleration of the country's socioeconomic resources is being vigorously applied in practice. The process of the reconstruction of the national economy has begun. The management of the most important sectors of the economy is being reorganized, and measures for a radical improvement in production quality are being worked out. The CPSU has been consistently following the course of democratizing the Soviet socialist society.

The aim of the reorganization is to accelerate strongly the pace of the country's socioeconomic development and to raise the quality of socialist democracy in ensuring the continuing progress of the material and spiritual life of the workers. All this will contribute to the ultimate strengthening of the socialist regime and will permit full revelation of the advantages of socialism over capitalism. Our watchword for reorganization is generally understood as being (?truly) socialist and in line with Lenin's creative policy. The international aspect of the reorganization is also important in that its fulfillment will mean that the potential of world socialism and of all progressive forces will be increasingly stronger.

Esteemed Mozambican friends, there is a sound tradition in the relations between our states, that is, continuing talks for the exchange of open and friendly viewpoints about the present problems. We are always pleased to recall visits to the USSR by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, first president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, whose memory we deeply respect. The possibility of visiting the People's Republic of Mozambique and holding personal talks with your country's leaders will encourage the widening and ultimate deepening of relations between our countries.

The Soviet leadership and the people of the USSR will be happy to welcome our good friend, Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to our country. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, finally allow me to assure you that the CPSU, the Soviet government, and the USSR people as a whole, loyal to the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, will continue in the future to do their best for the ultimate development of the Soviet-Mozambican cooperation in all fields. [applause] Long live Soviet-Mozambican friendship! Long live the Mozambican working people and their vanguard, the Frelimo Party! Long live peace throughout the world! [applause]

### Ministers Exchange Messages

*MB301233 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Text] Mozambican Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Pascoal Mocumbi has sent a message to Eduard Shevardnadze, his USSR counterpart, on the occasion of the Mozambique-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty's 10th anniversary tomorrow.

Minister Pascoal Mocumbi's message states that the signing of the Mozambique-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty marked the beginning of a new stage in the strengthening of the ties of friendship and militant solidarity that have linked our peoples since the days of the national liberation struggle.

Today, 10 years since our treaty was signed, we are happy to see that we have had considerable success in the various sectors of our cooperation, Dr Pascoal Mocumbi said in a message to his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze.

In turn, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Eduard Shevardnadze sent a message to his Mozambican counterpart on the same occasion. In his message, Eduard Shevardnadze stated that these last 10 years have shown that the USSR-Mozambique treaty is a great and solid foundation for the progressive development of varied bilateral relations. The message notes that these relations include joint efforts to guarantee international peace and security in the struggle against imperialist, racist, and neocolonialist forces and to support the people's just aspirations to freedom, independence, and social progress.

We believe that the ties between Mozambique and the USSR will continue to grow stronger and develop for the welfare of both peoples, Eduard Shevardnadze said.

### Frelimo Message to CPSU

*MB311436 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Message from the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation; date, place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the signing in Maputo of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR, which solemnly enshrines the development of our relations and strengthens in all fields the fraternal cooperation between our parties, peoples, and states.

During these 10 years our relations have developed fruitfully. The facts show that the treaty, to our mutual advantage, efficiently served the true interests of our peoples and the cause of peace. The process of political and diplomatic awareness of our states regarding great international and regional problems of the modern world has been strengthened in the past decade. Thus, mutual knowledge and understanding of national and international problems have been deepened. A wide coincidence of standpoints sovereignly assumed for the benefit of our peoples and international peace and security has been achieved. Relations in the economic, cultural, scientific, and military fields — which greatly benefited the interests of our peoples, strengthened our national independence, and suported the struggle of the Mozambican people against underdevelopment and for the construction of a socialist society — have been promoted and strengthened in the context of the treaty.

The USSR's positions and actions in favor of peace and progress of southern Africa and against colonialism and apartheid, and Soviet initiatives to end the threat of nuclear conflict and to establish a lasting peace in the international community have the Mozambican people's support.

We are certain that our relations in all fields will be further strengthened. The Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the people as a whole, fraternally greet and wish greater successes to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The struggle continues!

### CPSU Message to Frelimo

*MB311443 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*1100 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Message from the CPSU Central Commitee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR; issued in March 1987; place not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique we convey to the Frelimo Party Central Committee, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and the Government and people of Mozambique our most heartfelt and warm greetings.

The past decade has shown the strength and efficacy of the treaty and confirmed that it safeguards the goals of strengthening of friendship and deepening fruitful cooperation between our countries. Based on the firm foundations of the treaty, Soviet-Mozambican relations today cover the most important spheres of the lives of our peoples, demonstrating the multifaceted links between sovereign and independent states, provided that they are in accordance with principles of mutual respect, equality, and nonintervention in internal affairs, corresponding to a reciprocal commitment, serving to strengthen international security.

The Soviet people have been following with unwavering solidarity the progress of the People's Republic of Mozambique on the path of development it has chosen, and salute its contribution to the struggle of the peoples against imperialism's aggression, and for the final liquidation of colonialism, racism, and apartheid. We are certain that relations between the USSR and Mozambique will be continuously strengthened and developed in the future in the interest of our countries, of progress, and of world peace.

We wish the friendly Mozambican people happiness, well-being, and successes in pursuit of the noble tasks set by the Frelimo party.

### Chissano Speech on Economic Program 28 March

*MB311144 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese*
*1800 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Speech by Joaquim Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, at a mass rally at Machava in Maputo on 28 March — recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted on need to increase and diversify production, including indistinct passage] This or next year, we may assess the implementation of the economic rehabilitation program, whether we are implementing it properly or committing mistakes. If there are mistakes in its implementation, we must correct them. This must be our task now. However, it is still too early to assess the results. It is still too early. We shall also need greater unity among all Mozambicans. Slight confusion among Mozambicans will divert us from our efforts to implement the program; even slight confusion will be enough.

The enemy is aware that in the end the program will have positive results, that it will at least halt our economy's decline. It will halt our economy's decline and enable us to begin producing for a better life. The (?enemy) is aware of that and will do everything to prevent its implementation. He will take advantage of any failures in its implementation. [passage omitted]

With good organization, half of our problems are solved. I have said that there would be mistakes in the program's implementation, but if we are to discover them in time, we must have good organization. The party must be organized so there may be perfect communication between the people and the party's grassroots structures. Party cells must function at places of residence and workplaces so that there may be perfect [word indistinct], so that there may be an examination and discussion of problems, so that doubts about the program may be known to all structures from top to bottom. It is possible that there may be serious doubts requiring deep reflection from our leadership to perhaps correct the concept of some points in the program. These problems must be presented by the grassroots structures, because it is there that the program is implemented. We must be aware of problems. It is not by gossiping in the streets, it is not by gossiping on buses, that we shall succeed in resolving our shortcomings. We have structures. We have an organization. We must therefore communicate and communicate on time.

It is important that when an official visits a factory, he should come back with an understanding of its problems so as to be able to clarify them. He should come back with an understanding of doubts and questions so as to be able to clarify them. However, writing pamphlets and scattering anonymous letters in the street to express one's doubts will not solve anything. On the contrary, it will only create agitation and disorder, which will only be used by the enemy because it is the enemy who starts to spread gossip, slander, and an improper interpretation of the program. It is the enemy who does that. The enemy takes many shapes. However, what we should understand is that no enemy wants Mozambique to progress. There are those who [words indistinct] always living like beggars [words indistinct], because economically, we are still dominated, and they want to continue to dominate us. We want to be independent, but they do not want to see us independent. They want to see us remain dependent. That is why they view any measure we take as wrong, and they will criticize us for anything. For this reason, we want doubts to be channelled through organized party structures. We have activist groups; we have hamlet administrators, hamlet chiefs, district administrators, provincial governments, ministries, and the office of the president. All problems should be channelled. [passage omitted]

We must maintain vigilance and order. We need order and not confusion or [word indistinct] to correct mistakes. The prime minister has created a commission to investigate anomalies in supply. It is not enough for us to correct mistakes. We must know the origins of our mistakes and why they took place to prevent any repetition. If we must make mistakes, we should commit new and different mistakes, not old ones. Mistakes must be corrected so that they do not happen again. [passage omitted]

We have increased consumer prices so we may give a better price to the producer, because what is most important at this time is the product. That is most important. [Words indistinct] what is most important is to have the product. That is why we want to pay the producer better, and we consumers must pay more so that the producer will be encouraged to produce more. [passage omitted]

There must be close liaison between the people and our armed forces.

The people and our armed forces must fight armed banditry as one man. We should not allow an armed bandit to come and go with impunity. In a district like ours and with a population like ours, we cannot allow this. The armed bandit attacks with a knife. In a number of provinces now they use knives, pangas, and axes because they no longer have ammunition. We are aware of this. They keep on saying among themselves: Save ammunition; you must only shoot when necessary; you must use knives. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

Today I am here with you, and tomorrow I will visit a different place to learn new things, to listen to good advice from the old people who came here to express their views, from our mothers and from young men who came here to give us their opinions. We are learning a great deal; our minds are open. We also win the confidence of our people. That is what all leaders must do; they must learn to have confidence in their people. The people are never wrong. The people are always right. Thank you very much. [applause]

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Justice Minister Bans Outdoor Gatherings

*MB011028 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT 1 Apr 87*

[Text] Pretoria, April 1, SAPA — The minister of justice today banned all outdoor gatherings and certain types of indoor gatherings, according to a special *Government Gazette* published today.

Mr Kobie Coetzee banned all outdoor gatherings, except bona fide sports meetings and funerals, in terms of Section 46 (3) of the Internal Security Act of 1982.

He similarly prohibited indoor gatherings for organising the boycotting of educational institutions, or for organising strikes forbidden in terms of section 65 of the Labour Relations Act.

Special permission for gatherings may however be obtained from Mr Coetzee or a magistrate.

The ban will be effective for a year.

### Information Bureau Issues 31 Mar Unrest Report

*MB010846 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0844 GMT 1 Apr 87*

[Text] Pretoria, April 1 SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 0001 to 2400 March 31 follows:

"An unidentified person threw two petrol bombs at the house of SAP member in Xolani (Grahamstown) yesterday causing damage of about R1000.00. In a separate incident in the same township, 6 black persons threw a petrol bomb at a private vehicle causing minimal damage. No injuries or arrests were reported as a result of either incident.

"Other unrest-related incidents reported during the abovementioned period comprised isolated stonings. No injuries or arrests were reported and damages were indicated as being minimal.

"Ends."

### Candidates Make Campaign Speeches 28 March

*MB301511 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 27 Mar 87*

[Report on election campaign speeches by Transvaal NP leader F.W. de Klerk, independent candidate Dr Esther Lategan, PFP Chairman Peter Gastrow, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha, and CP leader Andries Treurnicht, on the "Network" program, introduced by Friedl Hansen; video recorded passages in quotation marks]

[Text] [Hansen] Tonight's election feature focuses on excerpts from speeches made last night by five political spokesmen. An interesting aspect of the meetings is the fact that the Transvaal

National Party leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk, appeared in Randburg, the constituency of independent Mr Wynand Malan. Mr Malan himself was in Stellenbosch with another independent candidate, Dr Esther Lategan. Mr de Klerk accused the independent candidates of vagueness in their manifesto and asked what their standpoints were on the ANC and the South African Communist Party. He also wanted to know how, according to them, reform could be accelerated. Mr de Klerk again committed the National Party to reform.

[De Klerk] "The National Party says yes to reform, yes to a system that gives all people in this country full and fair participation at all levels of decisionmaking, but no to a system that could be manipulated by a majority — whoever that majority might be — so that the majority might force its will on minorites, be it on fundamental issues, whether they be common affairs or own affairs.

"The second aspect of the distortion about the NP is that regarding the pace of reform. The image is created that the NP is hesitating and dragging its feet. That is not true. The pace of reform has been breathtaking in the past few years. A great deal was accomplished in a very short time. What has been lost sight of, ladies and gentlemen, is that factors exist beyond the control of the NP that also have, and can have, influence on the pace of reform. Indeed, in reality, they sometimes do. We are in a hurry. We would have liked to have been much further along already. We would have liked reform to have taken shape much more quickly."

[Hansen] At Stellenbosch, Dr Esther Lategan called for the abolition of apartheid.

[Lategan] "The biggest difference between us and the government, ladies and gentlemen, is that we say apartheid must be abolished, and not made more attractive or dressed up. No. We say we must build a new house. The foundations of the present house are unsteady. It does not help if we hammer and paint and plaster. We must begin from scratch and build a new house. [applause] Apartheid must disappear completely; that is the only way in which a climate of reconciliation, of preparedness to negotiate, can be created. Apartheid must disappear if we are to give a token of hope to all South Africa's citizens who wish to live in peace in this country, who want to build a new South Africa."

[Hansen] In Muizenberg the PFP's national chairman, Mr Peter Gastrow, explained his party's standpoint on freedom of association vis-a-vis the NP standpoint on group identification and group protection.

[Gastrow, in English] "Chris Heunis says future political dispensation must be based on the group concept. Now, ladies and gentlemen, if there is one lesson to be learned from the Natal Indaba, then it is that for as long as the government hopes to use as building blocks for its new constitution, forced racial grouping, there is no prospect whatsoever of its succeeding in negotiating a new dispensation. The Indaba, I can tell you, would have suffered an early shipwreck had it not been realized by the overwhelming number of representatives that the forced group concept as defined by the Population Registration Act was totally rejected by the overwhelming majority of South Africans, and that realization at the Indaba made it clear that any possible constitutional proposals for the regions of Natal-kwaZulu could not be based on the forced group concept as Minister Heunis sees it. What I am suggesting therefore, ladies and gentlemen, unless the government moves away from its forced racial groupings as the cornerstone of future negotiations for the constituton, they will not find negotiating partners, they will not find recognized leaders in South Africa to sit around the negotiation table. The PFP does accept that groups do exist in South Africa; religious, cultural groups do exist, and they have a right to exist, but we say don't tell every individual which group he has to belong to, don't force him into a particular group, let the individuals decide which group they want to belong to; we say freedom of association, not forced group membership."

[Hansen] In Rustenburg the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, stressed the importance of improving the social life of the black people.

[Botha, in English] "As many black people as possible must possess homes, property, conduct business and good wages, because that is our system and their system combined. That gives them a better alternative and option than communism can ever give them. In other words, [applause][switches to Afrikaans] This is no concession; this is not selling out South Africa; this is strengthening South Africa. And this is the message with which the National Party is coming to you our voters, open, straight, and clean, to tell you: This is our objective, nothing is being sold out. This country will be sold out the day the forces of compartmentalization come into power, when the entire outside world will finally break ties with us: no trade, no imports, stagnation on the scientific level and technology level, gradual weakening of your economy until you become military weak; eventually the end would come. Now, that type of despondent, sulky, cheeky, and shortsighted attitude is only found in the Conservative Party, not in the National Party. [applause] Let me make it very clear. [applause]"

[Hansen] At Fauresmith, in the Free State, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, gave a comprehensive explanation of his party's attempts to reach an election agreement with the HNP.

[Treurnicht] "If that agreement were going to have been struck, then it would have been finalized last night. We should then have called a meeting for all the candidates in all the constituencies of both parties; procedures would have been followed. You do not know what the controls would have been, but it was supposed to have been completed last night. Friends, if there is still that rumor that we have to consider an agreement, then I say there is no time for such political opportunism at a time when the agreement was to have been completed."

## HNP's Jaap Marais on Election Prospects

*MB311317 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 30 Mar 87*

[Interview with Jaap Marais, leader of the Reformed National Party, HNP, by Freek Robinson on the "Network" program — live]

[Text][Robinson] Good evening, Mr Marais, and welcome to the studio. Mr Marais, it seems as if events took a turn over the weekend and that the HNP and the CP will be facing off. Is that final? Is everything over? No love left?

[Marais] Well, yes, it is final. After our latest proposal, in which we made all the concessions demanded of us and which was rejected anyway by the CP, there can be no further agreement. In any case, time has run out, and we will now face each other.

[Robinson] But when one travels around the country and to different constituencies, it seems there is dissatisfaction among right-wing voters. For example, it is being said that it was a personality clash between you and Dr Treurnicht that caused the prospective agreement to fail.

[Marais] Well, it could be that people believe that. But the simple truth is that we are two parties. There would not be two parties if there were no differences between us. If there were no differences, there would not be two parties. Dr Treurnicht is the leader of his party; I am the leader of another. The leader represents his party. The result is that people mistakenly think there are personal issues involved. As for me, I have no personal feelings against Dr Treurnicht, but he is, after all, my political opponent. He was my opponent when he was still in the National Party. That is why we oppose each other on principles and policy.

[Robinson] I have personally heard a particular HNP man, for example, in a particular constituency say that the HNP there is going to fight to defeat the CP. They are no longer concerned about the NP, because that goal has been set aside. What is your goal?

[Marais] Well, fortunately, as far as we are concerned, we are only fighting the left. The CP is to our left, the NP is to our left, so we have no problem in identifying our opponents.

[Robinson] You are fighting all of them, including the CP?

[Marais] Well, the one against the other.

[Robinson] But if one thinks about the matter logically, it is true that the rightwing will suffer in this situation.

[Marais] Oh, yes. It is very sad that we could not consolidate our forces. If we had been able to do that, we could have easily won about 40 seats, which would have given rightwing politics a very important role over the next few years. However, I fear that is no longer possible.

[Robinson] Let us assume that at local level a particular HNP candidate decides that he will stand aside in favor of a CP candidate — would you accept that?

[Marais] Well, it would depend on whether the withdrawal was prompted by fear of losing or whether it was a legitimate agreement. If it is a legitimate agreement between the two parties, and provided that something is received in exchange from another constituency [sentence as heard]. But we simply could not agree to have one of our people withdraw and receive nothing in return.

[Robinson] Oh, so you will insist on a quid pro quo in all cases?

[Marais] Yes, our approach is one of competition on a regional level, that certain constituencies in a region should go to us and others to the other party.

[Robinson] So it would seem that things might still develop in the future. But let me ask you this: The NP asks if two right-wing parties that are so close to each other cannot reach agreement, how can either of them hope to govern the country with so much opposition to their policies in the country?

[Marais] Now, the fact that we could not come to an agreement is not so remarkable. The PFP and NRP, the old PFP's successor, have been split ever since 1959, nearly 30 years, and have now for the first time reached an agreement. And now this agreement is also showing signs of going sour. The statistics indicate that only 6 percent of NRP supporters would vote for the PFP; thus we in the right wing must devote much more time to growing closer. It is too soon; ever since we split, we have never been on the same wavelength. Nevertheless, right-wing politics will prosper, without a doubt.

[Robinson] But, back to the specific question. Would you say it is fair to draw the conclusion that leadership cannot be entrusted to one of the right-wing parties if they cannot even agree among themselves?

[Marais] I do not think that is a requirement. The fact is, a party must stand up for its principles, and if those principles obstruct agreements with other parties, it does not follow that that party is not competent to govern. In the 1940's, the reunited National Party had opposition from the new order, the Afrikaner party, the Grys Hempde [Gray shirts], but eventually the party based on strong nationalist principles controlled the platform.

[Robinson] Let me just take this question further. The HNP has, for example, a specific standpoint with respect to Indians. It seems that the HNP does not recognize Indians as true citizens of this country, and some ask how it is possible that the HNP, for example, which doesn't recognize Indians as true citizens, would still be able to negotiate with people if it came to power, if you do not recognize some people?

[Marais] The starting point for negotiations should come there. We would say the Indians are not like the colored, who are an indigenous nation. The Indians are still culturally, sentimentally, religiously tied to India. And India regards South African Indians as an extension of Indian power politics. We should take our argument from there. It is not to say that we cannot negotiate.

[Robinson] And where should the Indians go? Do you have specific ideas about that?

[Marais] Our standpoint is that the Indians should not have an independent state as is proposed by the CP. We reject the National Party's approach that says that because the coloreds as nonwhites should share power, the Indians should also participate. The Indian position differs radically from that of the coloreds. We think Indians should have limited autonomy in group areas, more or less like the self-governing African states, but we cannot make them fellow rulers of South Africa, nor can we give them a new state in Africa, a second India.

[Robinson] A second controversy regarding the policy of the HNP is the one with respect to the official language, English or Afrikaans; the HNP says Afrikaans should be the official language. How would English supporters be affected by such a policy?

[Marais] We are of the view that along the historical and fundamental path on which we became a republic we have always opposed discrimination against English-speaking people. We will promote the language. We say in our program that we will strictly abide by the constitution. We will convince English-speaking people that if we really want to become one nation, of one sense, one will, and one sentiment, there should be one language, one official national language through which we can express ourselves. Just like in Britain, with the English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh — there is one official national language that binds these groups together.

[Robinson] In other words, are you talking more about an Afrikaner state than a white state?

[Marais] Oh, no, we are talking of a white state, but with the Afrikaner as the nucleus of the white nation. Each organism has a nucleus, and we regard the Afrikaner as the nucleus of the whites around which a strong nation must be established.

[Robinson] In this sense, it seems to me that there is common ground between you and the AWB.

[Marais] Well, the AWB is talking more about a state than about a white nation. I do not think there is a difference in our sentiment for the Afrikaner, but I think there is a difference in our approach to a constitutional model.

[Robinson] And differences with respect to a course of action?

[Marais] Yes, I think so; the AWB is well established as a political party but acts primarily outside of party politics. Obviously, we work within. We are a parliamentary party, and we are strictly bound by democratic requirements. We Will not let ourselves be diverted from this.

[Robinson] But, I personally heard of an AWB meeting where they warned both the CP and HNP that, if need be, they will act with violence if no agreement is reached. What is your position on this?

[Marais] Now, I cannot interpret people's ideas and cannot speak on their behalf, but I think AWB influence on party politics is very limited, as shown by these negotiations. The AWB was very intent that an agreement should be reached but could not force the parties to reach an agreement.

[Robinson] Lastly, Mr Marais, are you optimistic for yourself in the election?

[Marais] Yes, very optimistic. I am quite sure that we are going to win that constituency.

[Robinson] Which one?

[Marais] Hercules.

[Robinson] Hercules.

[Marais] Hercules.

[Robinson] Mr Marais, what are the issues on which you will contest in this election?

[Marais] We are nationalists; we obviously focus on the international situation in which South Africa finds itself; we believe South Africa must express itself more in international politics, instead of trying to make allowances to win goodwill. Secondly, we want to restore economic justice to South Africa by reducing the inflation rate to where it was in the years when there was a healthy economy in South Africa. We want to fight monopoly in South Africa in order to raise the living standards of the ordinary wage earner; we want an equitable distribution of wealth and income in South Africa. In the third place, with respect to the constitution, we believe that there cannot be a multiracial government. It has been proven many times that there is only one formula for good race relations — if each racial group and each nation has its own political structures in its own area within its own racial group. That is the only solution for South Africa. Therefore, we shall fight the government's constitutional plans tooth and nail.

[Robinson] Thank you very much, Mr Marais.

## Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB010720[Editorial Report]

### CITIZEN on Independents' Funding

Noting that "an organisation of businessmen calling itself the Reform Trust disclosed that it had been collecting funds to foster the views of the Independents and place advertisements on their behalf," Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 31 March says in a page 6 editorial that Denis Worrall, Wynand Malan, and Esther Lategan "should not be receiving funds from any source that might compromise their independence. If, for example, there are Progs [PFP members]among their funders, or Progs who are playing leading roles in the Reform Trust, then the voters should know. So we call on the Independents to disclose the source of their funds and on the Reform Trust to disclose who its members are."

### STAR on Importance of Election

Commenting on the 6 May election in its page 12 editorial, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 31 March says: "Few elections have taken place against such a backdrop of crisis and looming decisions that cannot much longer be postponed. The election is for whites only, which is enough of an anachronism at this juncture in South Africa's history. The hope, even according to the ruling party, is that it will lead to greater democracy in some form or another." "Most indications point to a continued National Party majority, albeit one somewhat eroded both from left and right, but that does not mean that voters need simply resign themselves to further years of NP excesses and political timidity. If they use their priviliged vote intelligently, they could significantly add to the pressures on the National Party to come to terms with reality and begin seriously to negotiate peaceful change."

### BUSINESS DAY on Effects of Sanctions

"Sanctions cannot bring the country to its knees, nor even seriously impoverish its ruling elite, but they can prevent the growth required to bring the poorer sections of the population up to First World levels of consumption. Put differently, the price of isolation will be paid by the poor, not by the rich," Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 31 March says in a page 6 editorial. "SA has the inherent strength to hold off international pressures for many years, but not the strength to grow at a rate which will solve its internal social and economic problems. Sanctions cannot effect the 'quick kill' envisaged by Archbishop Tutu and others; they can only cause a long, slow slide into deprivation for masses of people. They will not pre-empt violence, but make it inevitable." However, until the day the sanctions lobbyists have "the honesty and the gumption to admit error," "the economy will need to be subjected to a disciplined prudence which hoards its assets, pays its debts, and puts by money for a rainy day. Tight control of the money supply, sound fiscal policies and modesty in setting national aims will be required of government."

### CAPE TIMES on Deaths in Detention

"The unfortunate and unnecessary death in an Eastern Transvaal police station of 20-year-old Benedict Mashoke while being detained under the emergency regulations raises, once again, the ever present problems associated with detention-without-trial, a reprehensible system which has understandably contributed to South Africa's international isolation," Cape Town Cape Times in English on 30 March says in a page 6 editorial. There is, however, a way to bring about a new South Africa in which there is no detention without trial and "the PFP-NRP alliance and the independent candidates are giving the lead for that sort of South Africa. By endorsing their approach, white voters could bring closer the prospect of a South Africa in which it would not be possible for young 20-year-old men to commit suicide in detention without trial, without access to their families and lawyers."

### SOWETAN Discusses Transport Workers Strike

Commenting on the strike by South African Transport Services (SATS) workers, Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 31 March feels that the strike "illustrates the impossible situation of labour relations in this country." "With its traditional racist history and the problems that still plague the railways the battle is probably going to be long and hard between workers and management at SATS."

### BEELD on PFP-INDEPENDENTS 'Marriage'

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 31 March says: "Just as we thought, the marriage that the English press predicted did not last long. The PFP and the independents should have known: A political power base cannot be built on protest alone. There must always be an acceptable alternative for the voters, something to replace what they have now. It was presenting this alterative that these two strange political bedfellows could not manage."

### Elections Should Be Welcomed

"The National Party has nominated a record number of candidates, which is proof of how strong it still is after 40 years in power," *Beeld* says in a second editorial on the same page. The four oppostion parties "have so far made little impression on the voters." "Initially, it was expected that the election would be dull and uninteresting. Now the opposite seems to be true. It is to be welcomed, because the people need to enjoy their democratic rights to the full."

### DIE BURGER Criticizes Dissident Academics

Commenting on a statement issued by a group of Stellenbosch academics expressing support for the views of the original 28 Stellenbosch dissidents, Cape Town *Die Burger* in Afrikaans on 30 March says in its page 8 editorial that in their statement, the academics criticized *Die Burger* and noted "'with regret and indignation' the manner in which *'Die Burger* and certain persons' attempted to misuse the original declaration by the 28 Stellenbosch academics. The statement also says *'Die Burger* and other persons also tried to create the distorted impression that all other lecturers and researchers at the university are oppposed' to the views expressed in the declaration of the 28. What utter nonsense. *Die Burger* denies it is guilty of such behavior and challenges the signatories of the statement to give even a single example where this newspaper, in its commentary, could have given that impression." The academics' statement provides "a remarkable insight into the actions of a group hiding behind 'academic' cover and trying to demolish everything around them with which they disagree. No educational institution should be guilty of this kind of behavior. It is neither academic nor scientific. It is nothing but third-rate politicking."

## ZIMBABWE

### Diplomatic Relations Established With DRA

*EA311750 Dakar PANA in English 1400 GMT 31 Mar 87*

[Text] Harare, 31 Mar (ZIANA/PANA) — Zimbabwe and the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] today established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the relations were based on the principles of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and respect for independence and territorial integrity. Afghanistan becomes the 84th country, including international organizations, to have diplomatic relations with Zimbabwe.